

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



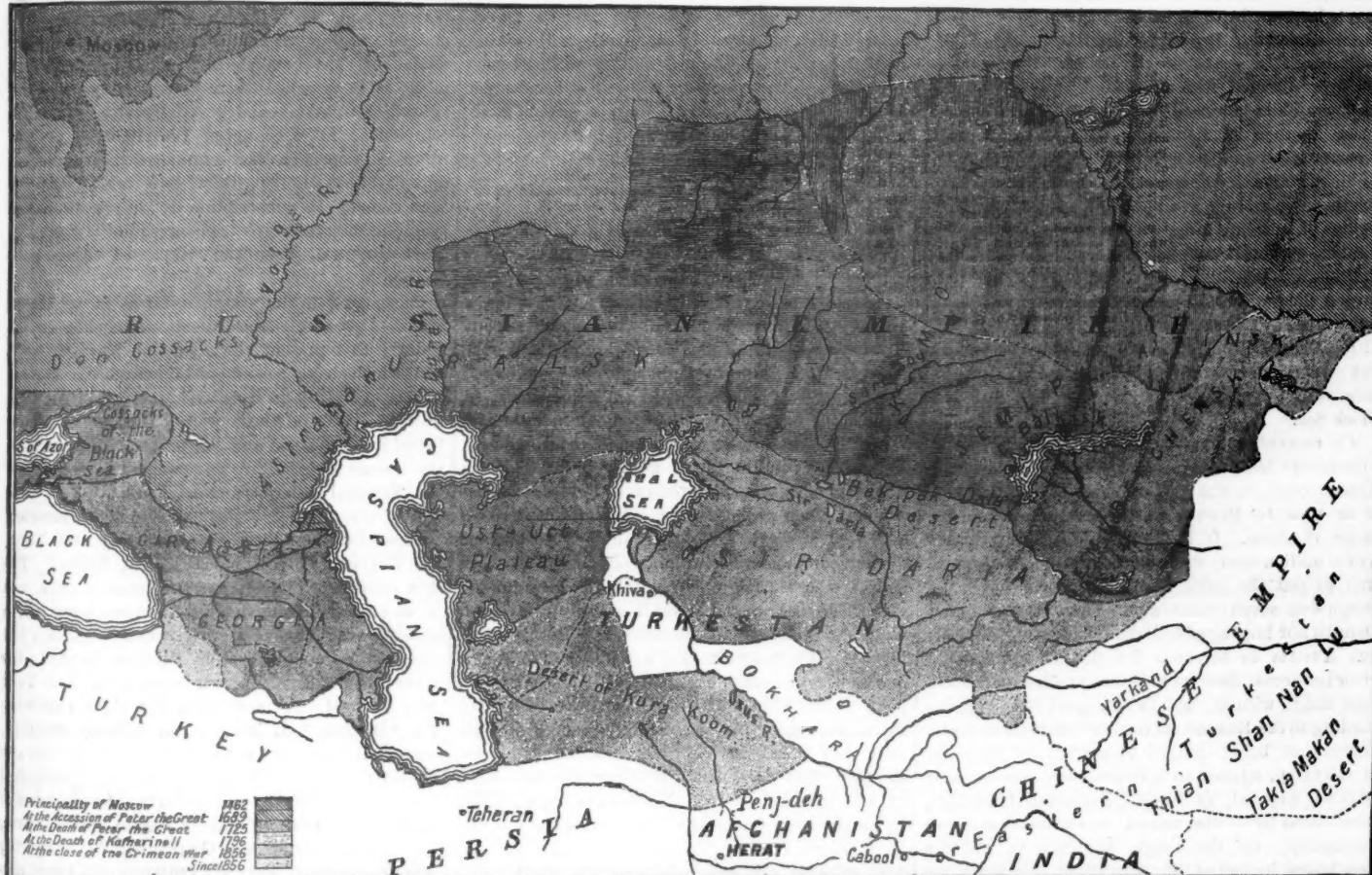
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THE MANIFEST DESTINY OF RUSSIA.

To the late WILLIAM H. SEWARD is ascribed the first use of the phrase "manifest destiny," as a concrete expression of the optimistic belief in a great national future, which characterizes the United States. This faith we share with Russia, that semi-Asiatic, semi-European State, whose phenomenal development has, with our own contemporary progress, furnished the chief factor in the modern readjustments of the balance of power. It is this common faith in a great destiny which unites these two nations, representing such seemingly diverse political systems, in those sympathetic relations whose existence so puzzles European observers. The map here given, showing the successive extensions of the Russian frontier, will strikingly recall similar illustrations of our own territorial development. During our war of the Revolution the Empire of PETER THE GREAT, with the subsequent acquisitions from Tartary in 1745, was extended over Turkish territory to the Black Sea. During our second war with England there was a further expansion, taking in the remainder of the Turkish territory lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and by subsequent additions the Russian authority has been extended over that vast region lying between the Caspian on the west and the frontiers of China on the east, the Jaxartes and the Aral Sea on the north and the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan on the south.

More fortunate than Russia, we are under no stress of circumstance compelling us to seek further extension. Our vast and productive territory is open to the commerce of the two great oceans, without restriction, other than that self-imposed by

an unwise system of maritime administration, and we feel no sense of confinement. The spirit of the progressive Muscovite is, on the contrary, constantly irritated by the consciousness of constraint. Forbidden to secure the much coveted outlet for commercial enterprise to the south and west, he is expected to content himself with his outlook over frozen waters, or to find his way to the ocean by means of a narrow strait controlled by a foreign power. Here is a situation which a vigorous, an ambitious, and a growing nation cannot be expected to accept, and which Russia clearly does not intend to accept. A coalition of powers may for a time compel unwilling acquiescence, but it is to be expected that advantage will be taken of their divisions or their embarrassments to accomplish the cherished object of Muscovite desire. Russia may now find herself again made the victim, as she has been before, of the jealousies of her neighbors, but we do not believe that dread of the unsupported opposition of England is sufficient to restrain her action.

As "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera," so the stars in their courses seem to be fighting with the Czar. The blindness of English diplomacy, the weakness of English army administration, the extension of commerce by the discovery of petroleum on the Caspian, and the opening up of an unexpected route, affording easy access to the East—all these are unlooked-for aids to the Muscovite's ambition, the significance of which he is prompt to realize. England has played into his hands, yielding where she should have been firm, and perhaps too much inclined to insist when she might better have yielded to the inevitable. The result may show that it would

have been wiser to readjust the jarring European system upon the basis of a frank acknowledgment of Russian necessities of commercial development. But this no party in commercial England could venture to do, though individual Englishmen have urged this view of the case, as there are not wanting in that free country individuals to present any possible view of any possible case. Since BEACONSFIELD'S death England has not had the resolution to face the other alternative. A Hebrew by birth, an oriental in disposition as well as by descent, BEACONSFIELD had no Christian sympathies to hamper him; "no Sunday school and prayer meeting influences" embarrassed his administration of Imperial affairs, or in his day muddled English diplomacy, as it has been muddled under his successor—the representative of commercial England, as BEACONSFIELD was the representative of aristocratic England. To the GLADSTONE school of statesmen the Sultan is "the unspeakable Turk," when he should be an ally, bound to them by the strongest sympathies of a common interest, in which the prejudices of race and religion are forgotten.

It is this assertion of English prejudices, against which BAKER PASHA has just warned his countrymen, which gives the British Empire so uncertain a hold upon the two races through whom it must deal with Russia—the Turk and the Afghan. It weakens its hold, too, upon the three hundred million Indians, whose loyal adherence to its standard would make a mock of Russian menaces; for it is upon her ability to create dissensions in the Indian peninsula that Russia is largely counting. Her own strength lies in the fact that she knows better how to deal with the Asiatics, and has not merely

conquered the Turcoman country but has transformed its fierce nomads into Russian soldiers. It was a native of Baku, who led her advance column into Merv, and by his thorough knowledge of Asiatic character made good his footing there with but a show of resistance. He, the Daghestani, ALI KHAN, by the simple addition of a Muscovite affix, became the Russian soldier ALEXANDER, now the Governor of the Russian province of Merv. The career which has been opened to his ambition and that of other Asiatic soldiers would have been impossible to them under the English system of administration by insular prejudice.

Not only has England failed to identify her Eastern subjects with her Imperial ambitions, but, entrenched behind mountain barriers which existed only in her imagination, she has listened with indifference or distrust to those Englishmen whose travels have made them better acquainted with her actual situation. Reposing beneath the shadows of the impassable peaks of the Hindu Kush, with her eyes directed towards Cabul and the Oxus, she has taken no note of the steady advance of Russia to turn her flank upon the west by the way of the Caspian and the Desert of Khiva. Suddenly the mountains have seemed to divide, or to sink, like the supposed impassable Parapamisus, into low regions of outlying hills, with numerous passes. At Sarakhs, within six marches of Herat, "the key of India," she now beholds 45,000 Russians gathering, and beyond there opens up to her the vista of roadways and waterways, over which Russia can concentrate, with a complete control of interior lines, except as this control may be partially disturbed by Turkey's permitting the passage of an English fleet into the Black Sea.

We remember how Russia in 1877-8 was able to concentrate her forces around Constantinople; and Krasnovodsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, is as near to Moscow as Constantinople, and far easier of access. It is easier to transport thither half a million men, with abundant stores, than it was to put the same number on the march to the Bosphorus seven years ago. There is no broad Danube nor impregnable Balkans to cross; no jealous Austria to threaten her flank. Not a single river lies across the road to Herat, and but one mountain range, with at least twenty good crossings, according to the Russian surveyor of the railway route. Instead of being obliged to contest her progress, step by step, against an active enemy, her advance will be guarded by 50,000 Turcoman irregulars, conciliated by a wise regard for national and race prejudices. On the Volga, navigable to within a few hours by rail of St. Petersburg, are 650 cargo steamers and 3,000 permanent barges, each of one thousand tons capacity, with innumerable lesser craft, and 200 temporary barges of from 5,000 to 8,000 tons each, constructed annually to carry cargoes to Nijni Novgorod and to be there broken up. The army of the Caucasus, 100,000 strong on a peace footing, with an equal number in reserve, is concentrated in Transcaucasia, through which runs a railroad, connecting Batoum on the Black Sea with Baku on the Caspian. On the latter sea are fifty new and large steamers, and hundreds of sailing vessels of great capacity employed in the petroleum trade of Baku—a port which affords pier accommodations for one hundred steamers at a time, and provides for a commerce of 7,000 vessels arriving and departing in each year. One day's journey across the Caspian is Michaelovsk, the terminus of the railroad extending 144 miles inland to Kizil Arvat, where the Transcaspian desert ends and the fertile country commences, running up to Herat.

"As to our course of antagonism in Asia," said General SOBOLEFF in the *Russ* of last January, "England herself threw down the gauntlet at Sebastopol, and if the Russian flag now floats over Merv, the English have themselves to blame. We accepted their challenge; it now rests with them whether there is to be a Russian invasion of India or not. But we hope the time has come when English strategists will take into consideration the 200,000 troops of the Caucasus and the 100,000 in reserve of Turkestan and Western Siberia, besides another army of half a million behind in European Russia, and will look on the map and see what may happen if a Russian corps of 200,000 men, accompanied by another of 100,000 of splen-

did irregular cavalry, passes through Herat and Balah into India, and proclaims the independence of the native population. Let England think well of the consequence of Russia deciding to take up arms against her." "Russia does not want India," says the same authority; "she wants the Bosphorus," and this was the statement of his almost namesake, the brilliant and unfortunate SKOBELOFF. But the possession of the Bosphorus means the control of a territory in European Turkey as large as Great Britain, and on the opposite side of the channel one as large as Germany, France and Austria combined, with a population altogether of twenty-three millions. Others might be content to see Russia falling heir to this rich possession, but to an Englishman, even to the English philanthropist, "the unspeakable Turk" seems more tolerable. But he must accept the situation, or conclude sooner or later that there are some evils even less tolerable than war. Russia will temporize, if temporizing will best accomplish her object; she will wait, if waiting seems to be a necessity; but yield the object of her dearest hopes and ambitions—never—and at present writing this seems to be her opportunity.

EXTINCT SERVICE PERIODICALS.

WE have specimens of various serial publications, issued in the interests of the Army and Navy, and which have ceased publication, after an existence more or less protracted. Chief of these is the "Army and Navy Chronicle," which many of our older officers will recall. It was edited and published in Washington by B. HOMANS, and was issued weekly at five dollars a year, in an octavo of 18 pages, each page being about one-quarter the size of this, and each number containing about one-fifth of the matter found in an average number of the JOURNAL. That is, with the exception of the first volume, which was issued in quarto form, a specimen number appearing in the Fall of 1834, and the regular publication beginning in January, 1835. In February, 1836, the "Chronicle" was consolidated with "The Military and Naval Magazine of the United States," also edited and published at Washington by HOMANS. The magazine was a monthly of 80 pages, octavo, the first number of which is dated March, 1833. Contemporary with the "Chronicle" was "The Naval Magazine," published on the corner of Park Row and Nassau street, New York, directly across the City Hall Park, opposite to our present office. It was edited by Rev. C. STEWART, A.M., aided by an Advisory Committee, and published by JOHN S. TAYLOR for the U. S. Naval Lyceum, the first number appearing in January, 1836. Our sympathies are awakened in behalf of an editor who had an Advisory Committee to supervise his work, for if there is anything which requires the despotism of single will it is successful editing. The number of this magazine for November, 1837, contains an announcement of a temporary suspension in publication, because of arrearages in the payment of subscriptions, "though the subscription list exhibits a catalogue of names amply sufficient for the support of the work." This suspension appears to have been permanent.

An older publication was the "United States Naval Chronicle," by CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, printed by JAMES WILSON at Washington. It is a sort of scrap book of information concerning our young Navy, of which we have only the first volume, dated "1824." Of still earlier date is a volume of similar character, entitled "Military and Naval Letters." This opens with President MADISON's Message, dated June 1, 1812, and closes with the "Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America," "done in triplicate at Ghent, the 24th day of December, 1814," and signed by GAMBIER, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL, ALBERT GALLATIN." Next we have an odd volume of the "Military Gazette," Vol. II., January 1 to December 15, 1859. This was published at New York by C. G. STONE, editor and proprietor. The prospectus describes it as "a semi-monthly devoted to military literature," and as "the only magazine of military literature published in the United States." It was a militia publication, with a few columns of Army intelligence added. The

number for Jan. 15, 1859, announces the arrival of Capt. E. O. C. ORD, 3d Regiment of Artillery, from Fort Vancouver, Oregon, with a detachment of his company "for the purpose of forming the Artillery School of Practice, recently established at Fort Monroe, Va."

We have also "The United Service Magazine," published by C. B. RICHARDSON, New York, the first number of which appeared January 1864. This ran through several volumes. Earlier during the War of Secession appeared a weekly paper in Philadelphia entitled "The Army and Navy Gazette." It was similar in appearance to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and was transferred to us before our first number appeared. It was this publication that the London "Army and Navy Gazette" doubtless had in mind when it spoke of the "Journal" as being originally called the "Army and Navy Gazette." Our title has remained unchanged since our first issue, the name of the "Gazette" being incorporated in it as it is now. A later publication, with the title of the "Army and Navy Gazette," was that commenced in Washington Dec. 19, 1878, by EDMUND HUDSON. The last number of this periodical appeared July 31, 1879, thirty-two numbers having been issued. Its subscription list, of something less than one thousand, was transferred to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL when the "Gazette" ceased publication.

This completes the record, so far as we are able to give it at present, of periodicals established in this country to represent the Army or Navy, or both, and which have passed out of existence. Various militia publications have also appeared, from time to time. One of these was "The Argus," published in New York, and devoted to the interests of the Masons and the Fire Department, as well as to the National Guard of New York. "The Field Glass" was another periodical of similar character, "devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy, the National Guard, societies, and bands." The first number of this appeared in January, 1879, and it was published monthly. Then we have had a paper for the N. G. of Pennsylvania, of which a few numbers were published by EDMUND HUDSON; the "Guardsman," which was started in New York May 10, 1884, and continued for eight numbers; the "Bivouac," an independent military monthly, commenced January 1, 1883, in Boston, by EDWARD F. ROLLINS. A militia paper was also published for a time in Illinois, and we have the prospectus of an "Army Bulletin," which was to appear there, but did not, and of the "Guardsman," "a superbly printed monthly, devoted to matters of interest pertaining to our citizen soldiery," which EDWARD A. OLDHAM, Adj't. 3d Regiment, N. C. S. N. G., announces for publication at Winston, N. C. We shall be glad to receive further information concerning deceased service periodicals, that we may make this obituary record more complete. The contrast between these early publications and our service periodicals of to-day may, perhaps, be accepted as an indication of improvement in the Services themselves. Reference to them also brings strikingly to view the entire transformation of military and naval methods which has followed the introduction of this age of iron and steel, and the enormous development of industrial forces now at the service of war.

SAMUEL S. ELDER.

A DESPATCH just before me tells of the death of "Sam Elder." The last time I saw him was during the past summer, at Fort Monroe. The first time, when he came to Folly Island, S. C., in '63, on promotion to captaincy of Brannan's battery, which I had commanded for some time. I turned the battery over to him, going to a volunteer regiment. He then asked to have his battery made into a horse battery, and assigned to my brigade in Florida. His services there were most valuable, and his gallantry and coolness at Olustee had a most important bearing in saving the Army from a rout. Afterward, when in the Army of the James, he was captured in front of Petersburg, and so remained till he escaped near the end of the war. His record in the Army of the Potomac is a part of that Army. In action he was cool, and seemed as much at home and inclined to be as jocular as when not under fire. He was whole-souled and generous, and a man of ability. He is so well known to the Army that it seems superfluous to say anything about him, but the recollections now recalled of the past, and my own associations with him are such that I would do injustice to myself in failing to record. I have lost a valued friend, and the Army a most gallant soldier.

GUY V. HENRY.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SURGEON M. K. TAYLOR, U. S. A., of Fort Sill, I. T., started East this week on a month's leave.

MAJOR GEORGE G. HUNTT, 1st Cavalry, of Fort Ellis, Montana, is visiting friends in the East.

LIEUTENANT G. H. McDONALD, 1st Cavalry, has returned to Fort Maginnis, Montana, from leave.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, has rejoined at Norfolk, Va., from his recent trip to New York.

COLONEL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., of General Hancock's staff, returned to New York this week from a trip to Fort Monroe, and other posts.

THE resignation of 1st Lieutenant J. H. Pardee, 23d Infantry, promoted 2d Lieutenant S. A. Dyer of that regiment to 1st lieutenancy. Lieutenant Dyer is at present on duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth.

THE marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Forsyth, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss N. S. Beaumont, daughter of Major E. B. Beaumont of that regiment, is announced to take place at Fort Bowie, Arizona, on Thursday next, April 23.

REPORT speaks highly of a cartridge pouch recently patented by Lieutenant Charles McClure, 18th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who goes to Europe in June, for a few months, will, it is rumored, become a Benedict before his departure.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BLACK, 24th Infantry, lately promoted in place of Lieutenant J. R. Pierce, dismissed, has joined Company D of his regiment at Fort Supply, I. T.

SURGEON HARVEY E. BROWN, U. S. A., visiting friends at Staten Island, will prolong his visit North for seven or eight weeks.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, is expected to leave Washington in a few weeks for Newport Barracks, Ky., to take command of Battery G, of his regiment.

COLONEL L. STIGREAVES, U. S. A., retired, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday last on the *Umbria*.

THE many friends of Passed Assistant Surg. Robt. Swann, U. S. N., will be pleased to know that he has entirely recovered from his long illness and has entered upon duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

MAJOR J. V. FUREY, U. S. A., of Chicago, has been visiting old friends at Omaha.

LIEUTENANT PAUL ROEMER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, will leave New York early in May to spend the summer in Europe.

MAJOR G. C. SMITH, Quartermaster, U. S. A., promoted last week by the retirement of General J. J. Dann, will not be disturbed in his present duties at Baltimore, Md.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR arrived in New York early in the week from his visit to Old Point Comfort.

GENERAL THOS. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., whose four years' service in San Antonio has endeared him to many there, will be heartily welcomed at Fort Snelling by several old friends there. General Brock who goes from Snelling to Omaha will leave many warm friends behind him.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., is much pleased with the recent orders continuing Major E. B. Williston, U. S. A., on duty there as instructor at the School of Application.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 3d U. S. Artillery, leaves San Antonio in a few days for Mobile to take part in the approaching encampment.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOOOMAKER, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from leave much improved in health.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF's many friends at Newport, Ky., will regret his early departure for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

UNDER recent orders Lieutenant E. S. Curtis, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, goes in a few days to Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty, and Lieutenant J. H. Gifford to Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ROE, 3d U. S. Infantry, who is due soon at Fort Shaw, M. T., to assume the duties of Regimental Adjutant, is a son of Rear Admiral Roe, U. S. N. He was graduated from West Point in 1871.

THE senior captain of Artillery is now Frank E. Taylor, of the 1st Regiment, who joined it as a 2d Lieutenant August 5, 1861, and was promoted Captain February 1, 1866. The senior captain of Infantry is Duncan M. Vance, of the 16th Regiment, whose commission as Captain dates from Jan. 6, 1864.

"SOME of the officers of the 10th Cavalry," says the *Arizona Miner*, "are quite well known in Prescott. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, a son of Ben Wade, goes to Fort Apache; Major Anson Mills, Fort Thomas; Major C. B. McClellan, Fort Verde; Major Fred Van Vliet, Fort Grant."

LIEUTENANT EDWARD A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., was married at Syracuse, N. Y., April 9, to Miss Cook, of that city. Lieutenant A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Cavalry, also of Fort Monroe, was "best man." There was no wedding tour, the gallant-groom's duties at the Artillery School not permitting a lengthened absence at this time.

LIEUTENANT G. W. DEUSEN, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Van Deusen, of the Pacific Coast, are at Housatonic, Mass., called thither by the illness of the Lieutenant's mother.

CAPTAIN W. T. TRUXTUN, U. S. N., who relieved Commodore Mayo of the command of the Navy yard at Norfolk, Va., last week, has been the recipient of much hospitality and expressions of good will since his arrival.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR THOS. M. POTTER, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Colonnade Hotel.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mayo were guests at the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Va., this week, preparatory to bidding their friends there good-bye.

MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends in New York City and Yonkers this week.

CHAPLAIN JEBEMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Porter are visiting in New Orleans and highly enjoying the Exposition.

CAPTAIN G. B. RUSSELL, U. S. A., of Gen. Augur's staff, was in Denver, Col., early this week.

A RECENT report that Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., had had a paralytic stroke has been positively contradicted, and recent advices from San Francisco report him in excellent health.

LIEUTENANT T. C. DAVENPORT, 9th Cavalry, lately relieved from duty in Washington, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth last week on his way to Fort Riley, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MACKLIN, 11th Infantry, says the *Kansas Times*, met with a sad accident Tuesday. He was alighting from a hack near his residence when he slipped and fell, breaking his right leg just above the ankle. He is getting along nicely.

MR. W. E. PAGE and bride, daughter of Gen. Geo. W. Getty, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, which will be their future home.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken command on promotion of Battery B of his regiment at Washington Barracks.

MAJOR SIMON SNYDER, 5th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Keogh, Montana, was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT CRAIG, attached to the Signal Corps, U. S. A., has now got his branch office in San Francisco in good working order.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave. During his absence Major W. B. Beck, U. S. A., is commanding at Fort Columbus.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Col. Mason, Inspector-General of the Department of the Platte, when on his recent official visit to Fort McKinney, favored the garrison with an interesting lecture on Sunday night, his theme being 'Love, as Exemplified by the Spirit of Sacrifice.' It was well received, and it is to be hoped will be as precious seed, that will bring forth fruit."

WASHINGTON will part with regret with General George D. Ruggles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ruggles, who go to San Antonio in June. General Ruggles has been on duty in the A. G. O. since September, 1860. Texas will be a new experience for him, as his stations since the war have been Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, St. Paul and Washington.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER's lecture before the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on Wednesday evening of this week, was highly appreciated. His subject was "Military Education; What an officer of the National Guard should study and how much he should know, concerning tactics (infantry and artillery), outposts, field fortifications, signalling, etc."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, at last Friday evening's prayer meeting, touched on the unfriendly relations existing between Great Britain and her Irish subjects, her troubles in Egypt, and the Russo-Afghan difficulties, the attitude of France in Northern Africa, and finally the difficulties in Canada and Central America. "It would seem," said he, "that the whole world was in contention, and it is apt to shake our belief in the Divine Providence." But he held that as the snow and ice of winter contribute to vegetable growth, so the advancement of mankind was accomplished by warlike tumults, and its effects were civilization and popular prosperity.

DURING Col. Guy V. Henry's hemorrhages from his wound he lost about seven pounds of blood, the allowance for his weight being about eight pounds. The flow was from a large artery, and about the size of a goose quill, and if continuous would have lasted a little over one hour. Fortunately, the loss of blood was during three days, and after each hemorrhage a large quantity was made up by taking beef blood and red wine. Col. Henry's recovery is due not only to his vitality, but to the prompt and unceasing attention and skill of his surgeons, Drs. Page and Passmore Middleton, whose professional ability is well known to the Service.

H. BOWLES FRANKLY, LL. D., in a letter to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, says: "Although Napoleon and Marie Louise both gave wrong dates for some unknown reason at the time of his second marriage, the great captain was in the habit of coming down to the little house at St. Helena, just over the tomb, to have his cup of tea with a portion of my family, by marriage, and he there always gave as his birth 1769; this may be put against the statement 1768 at the time of his second marriage." He further shows that Napoleon was born two months after the Corsican battle of Ponte Nuovo, the date of which was May 9, 1799. As his birth was after the conquest of France he was necessarily a Frenchman, as he always professed to be.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of April 2, says: Major W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, has gone to Cello, to make investigations... Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., has resumed duty at Fort Boise, an indication that the Court-martial has not dealt hard with him... Members of the 14th Infantry have a strong base ball club organized... The two companies of the 14th Infantry at Fort Townsend are to be soon ordered to Vancouver Barracks for permanent quarters. Two companies of the 1st Artillery will take their place at Fort Townsend... T. C. Bell, A. A. G. of the G. A. R. of Washington Territory, has received a letter from Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., stating that much to his regret he will not be able to come to Vancouver as anticipated, to attend the grand encampment... The military party under Lieut. Allen, consisting of himself, F. W. Flocket, of the Signal Service, and Sergeant Robinson, 2d Cavalry, leave Sitka on the Pinta for Copper River, which they expect to explore to its source, then cross the mountain to the Yukon and down that river to Fort St. Michael, where they hope to meet a revenue cutter in the fall of 1886.

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., of St. Paul, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Larred, at West Point.

LIEUTENANT T. L. CASEY, Jr., Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has taken charge of rifle practice matters in the Department of California.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week from his sad visit to Staten Island to pay the last honors to his departed wife.

LIEUTENANT H. D. REED, U. S. A., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

THE twentieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln happened on Wednesday of this week, April 15, and was duly remembered in many parts of the country.

COLONEL W. R. PARNELL, U. S. A., relieved from the cares of active service, has returned to Fort Maginnis and goes thence to his home to await the day of retirement. His service dates from August, 1861, when he joined the 4th New York Cavalry as First Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FORNEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the St. James Hotel, Baltimore, this week.

COMMODORE O. C. BADGER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Badger, visited friends at Norfolk, Va., this week.

SURG. J. H. JANEWAY, U. S. A., has been elected vice-president of the New York Society of Amateur Photographers.

COL. EDWARD MOALE, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the St. James Hotel.

LIEUT. U. R. HARRIS, Ensign F. M. Bostwick and Paymaster J. B. Redfield, U. S. N., and Lieut. F. J. Moses, U. S. M. C., are among the recently elected officers of the Church of the Ascension, Vallejo, Cal.

MISS SHEARS, of Omaha, gave a card party a few evenings ago in honor of Mrs. Williams, wife of Major C. W. Williams, U. S. A., of Whipple Barracks. Seven officers and ladies belonging to Gen. Howard's headquarters were present.

COL. J. S. FLETCHER, 23d U. S. Infantry, the commander of Fort Porter, Buffalo, was married at Philadelphia on Tuesday, April 14, to Mary Thomas Miskey, daughter of the late Joseph M. Thomas. After a brief tour the married couple will repair to Fort Porter, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN. W. B. REMEY, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., this week, on matters connected with the disappearance of his brother, Lieutenant Remey.

At the 5th Regiment Armory in Baltimore there is being held a "Confederate Relief Bazaar." Among the relics are headquarters flags of Generals Joseph E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard, and Earl Van Dorn; the sword of Colonel Wade Hampton, worn by him at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in 1782, and by his grandson, Colonel Wade Hampton, at the first battle of Manassas; the original Constitution and the great seal of the Confederate States; the pike taken from John Brown at Harper's Ferry; the logbook of the Shenandoah.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Inf., says the *College Speculum*, a paper published by the students of the Michigan State Agricultural College, "is our Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the man for the place. At present he is drilling a squad of seniors in one of the class rooms. After the weather becomes endurable outside, it is intended that these seniors will assist in drilling the remainder of the students. Lieut. Lockwood advises the adoption of a neat and serviceable uniform by the students; because a uniform is essential to a well conducted drill and because a uniform tends to cultivate habits of neatness and soldierly bearing."

ENSIGN WILLIAM F. FULLAM, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Academy, was married at Annapolis on Wednesday, April 16, to Miss Mariana W. Robinson, daughter of Judge Robinson, of the Maryland Court of Appeals. A large number of friends attended the ceremony. Eight naval officers in uniform were the ushers. There were six bridesmaids. Lieutenant Sebree, U. S. N., was the best man, and Judge Robinson gave the bride away. After a reception the couple started on their wedding tour, which includes Rochester, N. Y., where the groom's parents reside.

THE London *World* says: "The publication of Gordon's diary, if it takes place without change or alteration, will undoubtedly modify the opinion which has been formed as to his conduct in Khartoum. It will show that his action was often impulsive, erratic, and unreasonable. Gen. Gordon, in fact, seems to have been overweighted with his responsibility, and he abuses and blames everybody with whom he has anything to do. Attacks on the English Government would of course occasion no surprise. Gen. Gordon's denunciations, however, are scattered all around, and it will be found that his own associates do not altogether escape. If the diary is published in full, it will throw a new light on the relations of the General and Col. Stewart. The storm of hero-worship which broke out on General Gordon's death is already exhausting itself, and the publication of the diary in full would destroy a good many illusions. It is not probable that his friends will assent to the appearance of all that General Gordon wrote."

THE Worthington (Minn.) *Advance* referring to the recent death in that city of Mrs. Plotts, wife of Passed Assistant Engineer Plotts, U. S. N., reported last week, says:

To her friends and neighbors she was known and loved for her exceptionally amiable qualities, her cheerful and kindly disposition and her readiness to assist the afflicted. To the general public she was known as a remarkable clairvoyant and spirit medium. From a child she had what the Scotch call "second sight," and for years she was not aware that others or that all did not possess the same gift. During the later years of her life she lived, or believed that she lived, in constant communication with those who had gone before. Mrs. P. was brought up in the Catholic church and prayed earnestly to be delivered from the "gift," or the presence of what seemed to be the spirits of the departed, if, as many teach, it was wrong to hold such communion. Her prayers were answered by a steady growth and development of the remarkable power.

AST. SURG. G. H. TORNEY, U. S. A., was expected in New York from the West the latter part of this week to report to Gen. Hancock for a post.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has leased Minister Pendleton's house on 16th street, Washington, for four years, and will soon take possession of it.

SURGEON J. H. JANEWAY, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week, called there by the death of his mother.

LIEUTENANT JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Inf., who came East last week with the remains of his wife, will spend a few days with friends before returning to Fort D. A. Russell. His sad bereavement has excited much sympathy.

LIEUTENANT G. R. CECIL, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave, visited friends in New York City this week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cav., will shortly revisit his friends in New York and vicinity on a four months' leave.

SATURDAY evening, April 12, the officers and ladies of the Amateur Theatrical Club of Fort Omaha gave an admirable dramatic performance, the play being "Caste."

MRS. TARR, the daughter of General and Mrs. Drum, has gone to Colorado Springs to join her sister, Mrs. Harry Hunt, of the Navy. Lieutenant Hunt is seeking at that charming resort of the Rocky Mountain region a renewal of the strength which he lost during his severe service in the Arctic regions.

GENERAL JOHN P. HAWKINS was re-elected last week as a member of the vestry of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha. Gen. Hawkins is as popular as a churchman as he is efficient as a Department Commissary Chief.

MRS. BENHAM, wife of Major Benham, Fort Laramie, is visiting at Charleston, Ill., where her sister is seriously ill.

Mrs. REED, wife of Dr. Reed, Post Surgeon, Fort Robinson, left there a few days since with her family for visit East.

At the annual meeting at the Episcopal Cathedral, St. Mark's Parish, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Easter Tuesday, Capt. Jas. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Infantry, was re-elected vestryman for the ensuing year.

COLONEL R. M. SMEDBERG, U. S. A., visited friends at Fort Douglas April 10, en route to attend the Congress of the Loyal Legion at Chicago.

A SON of Lieut. Kislingbury, of the Greely party, has entered the Annapolis Naval Academy.

On Monday, April 13, in Georgetown, D. C., by the Rev. Thos. Fullerton, Paymaster H. C. Machette, of the U. S. Navy, was married to Miss Adelaide Granet, daughter of the late Pierre Granet, of Nashville, Tenn. The marriage was very quiet, and no cards were issued. The bridal couple came to Norfolk, and are now stopping at the Purcell.

PROF. WISE, the aeronaut, accompanied by several members of the Signal Corps, made another balloon ascension on Thursday at Philadelphia. The balloon landed at Williamstown, Gloucester County, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., breaking several of the meteorological instruments.

MAJ. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, at present at Fort Trumbull, is to replace the late Maj. Elder at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

CAPTS. BYRON WILSON and G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., were in New York on Thursday, the former at the Hotel Brunswick and the latter at the St. James Hotel.

LIEUT. J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, started from Fort McHenry, Md., the latter part of this week for Mobile, taking in Cincinnati en route.

COLONEL E. V. SUMNER, 5th Cav., commanding at Fort Niobrara, Neb., left for Omaha last week, expecting to be permanently stationed there as the Department Instructor in Rifle Practice, vice Major Smith, 7th Inf., who preferred duty at a frontier post, and has gone to Fort Washakie to assume command.

INVITATIONS to distinguished personages to attend the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Baltimore, May 6 and 7, were issued this week, under the signatures of General Grant, President; General McMahon, Treasurer; General King, Recording Secretary, and General Sharpe, Corresponding Secretary.

CAPTAIN J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A., of General Howard's staff, was the recipient of a handsome present last week from his friends of the Baptist Church in Omaha.

NAVAL CADETS S. W. Armistead, R. T. Frazier, C. W. Dyson, T. S. O'Leary, C. P. Eaton, H. H. Ballou, and R. L. Lerch arrived in San Francisco recently on their way to Yokohama.

ENSIGN A. P. NIBLACK, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPT. C. S. ISLEY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, arrived in New York this week from Fort Monroe, where he has been visiting while on leave of absence. He is now stopping at the Hotel Brunswick, New York.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIM, British Navy, sailed for home on Saturday last. President Cleveland, it is stated, has appointed Captain Pim, who is a barrister at law, with offices at the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, London, standing counsel for the United States in Great Britain on all matters relating to the Central American Isthmus from Darien to Tehuantepec.

THE twentieth anniversary of the re-raising of the Union flag on Fort Sumter was celebrated by the Sumter Club at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 14, by a reception and dinner. Among the large company present were General Slocum, General Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., who responded to the toast of "Our Army," and Commodore R. Chandler, U. S. N.

THE San Francisco Report, of April 4, says:

Paymaster J. B. Redfield arrived Sunday ... D. P. Meneffe of the Navy is at the Occidental ... Lieutenant Robert

F. Ames, U. S. A., was in town a couple of days ago. ... R. A. Marr, of the Coast Survey, is visiting his old home in the East. ... Lieutenant Charles M. Ballou and wife visited friends here during the week. ... Colonel A. V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, came over from Angel Island, Tuesday. ... Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland of the Navy was here on Wednesday. ... Lieutenant John H. C. Coffin came down from the Yard during the week. ... Lieutenant G. M. Stoney has to the present time sought in vain for a vessel to transport his expedition to Alaska. The Coast Survey schooner *Eunice* was condemned as unsafe for the service.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

BEFORE his final leave-taking President Arthur sent as souvenirs to many of those whom society's phrase designated as composing "the Administration set," very large photographs of himself. He was taken standing beside his desk in the library at the White House, and wearing a Prince Albert coat under his long overcoat, with its facing of Astrakhan fur. His hat rests on the desk beside him, and he holds his gloves in one hand.

General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., is residing at 1311 K Street, N. W.

Secretary Whitney returned early in the week from his visit to New York.

Howard Kretschmar, of Chicago, has received a commission for a marble copy of the heroic bust of General Sheridan, to be placed in the Army Headquarters at Washington.

General Hazen has returned from a visit to Old Point Comfort. The yet pending sentence seems to have no terrors for him.

The approaching departure of the 2d U. S. Artillery is the source of much regret to many here, and General Ayres and his hospitable garrison will be much missed.

The clerks in the Navy Department and in a few of the branches of the War Department, are working extra hours, under recent orders from the respective Secretaries, in order to catch up with the business of their offices. The small force of clerks in the Department of Military Justice of the Army is so far behind in work that all are now voluntarily working beyond the hours prescribed. This has been caused by the demands of the considerable number of officers recently tried by General Court-martial, who have applied for copies of the proceedings in their respective cases.

Secretary of War Endicott has issued a stringent circular to employees of the War Department in regard to failure to liquidate private debts, concluding by saying: "Hereafter complaints will be sent to the proper chiefs of bureau, who will be expected to take such action as may be necessary, and if it shall appear that the employee is using his official position as a shield to avoid the payment of his debts and in violation of this circular he will be recommended for discharge."

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were added to the list of members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association at a meeting held on April 11: Capt. W. S. Muse, M. C.; Lieut. J. R. Selfridge, P. A. Surgeon C. A. Sigfried, Ensign W. C. Bronough, and Boatswain J. J. Killin. The total membership now numbers 740, paying a benefit of \$3,511.30. The death of Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, a member of the association, is the first that has occurred this year. This benefit will be paid from the reserve fund, and consequently no assessment will be required to meet it. Paymaster Carmody was by a unanimous vote re-elected secretary and treasurer on Saturday last. Members are informed that the annual report containing the names of all the members will be printed and distributed within the next ten days.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General during the current week: Capt. Theo. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav.; Ebbitt House, on Indian duty; 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., en route to Lexington, Ky.; Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf., 1311 Corcoran street, on leave; Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., Arlington Hotel, on leave; Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. D., Arlington Hotel, on leave; Col. DeLancey Floyd Jones, retired, Arlington Hotel, and Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 23d Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Davis, the new aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General, assumed the duties of that office on Thursday, amid many congratulations from his brother officers, who called to pay their respects.

Secretary Whitney decided on Friday to recommend an appeal of the Redgrave Case to the Supreme Court and has notified the Cadet Engineers that he will co-operate with them in their efforts to secure its early consideration by that tribunal. He at first intended to delay action in the matter until the Perkins case, which was filed at the same time as the Redgrave Case, had been decided. The only difference between the two cases is in the matter of the pay claimed. Redgrave's claim was for the difference between the pay of a Naval Cadet and Cadet Engineers due at time of discharge, and Perkins for the pay of a Cadet Engineer since discharge.

The Quartermaster General is preparing to supply the troops of the several regiments ordered to change stations this week, with clothing and other equipage already estimated for before their departure for their new stations.

In June, 1861, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York passed a resolution giving medals to the defenders of Forts Sumter and Pickens, S. C. Of the 162 persons entitled to the medals only about one hundred have received them, and as the remainder seem to be of the impression that the Government has charge of their distribution, we are requested to state that the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has the matter in charge, the Government having no connection whatever with the awards.

ARMY AND NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

GENERAL Hazen's counsel is preparing a book upon the recent trial, in which he will throw upon Mr. Lincoln the responsibility of the Greely disaster, and it is reported to be the intention of the friends of General Hazen to force an investigation in the next Congress of the expedition and its failure.

This book will also make an attack upon the entire system of courts-martial. There is a growing belief in Congress that a thorough revision of our military jurisprudence is necessary, and that there are many antiquated usages in the court-martial system which should be abolished, and many evils in it which should be corrected. The presence of the Judge Advocate in the jury box is one of the features which is much opposed in Congress. One prominent Senator has intimated that he will present a bill next winter to forbid this. The Judge Advocate is nominally the representative of both sides in a Court-martial. As a matter of fact, in some noted recent trials of this sort he has seemed to be a very offensive partisan. There is one feature of the court-martial system which could be used as a very strong argument in favor of the reference of military causes to the civil courts, that is, their expense. The bills have not yet been given out for publication, but it can be stated with great certainty that the expenses of the Swain court-martial to the Government were not less than \$20,000. The court-martial ordered in the case of Surgeon Gen. Wales, an officer of high rank, will also cost the Government a large sum of money. It is even intimated that it will cost the Surgeon General himself \$10,000 for his defence. These trials are being conducted at all parts of the country, and form no inconsiderable portion of the expense of the military establishment. It would probably cost the Government less in the course of a year to have a permanent tribunal established.

The Secretary of War has heard the argument of the attorneys of Judge Advocate General Swain in support of the petition that his sentence be remitted. The argument was two hours in length and was private. One of the points is believed to be that the Court-martial at first acquitted General Swain, and that their modification of their verdict and their final verdict was the result only of executive interference and of improper, if not illegal, influence which was exerted upon the court by the superior officers of the members who composed it. The case will be referred to the President, who expects to give it his personal attention.

LOSSES IN THE SERVICE.

An act passed near the close of the last session of Congress promises to furnish the accounting officers of the Treasury with a large class of claims over which they have not hitherto had jurisdiction. It is entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the Military Service of the United States," and directs the proper accounting officers to determine the value of property which had been or may hereafter be lost or destroyed in said service without any fault on the part of the claimants. The liability of the Government is limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War shall decide to be "reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for officers or soldiers while in quarters, engaged in public service in the line of duty," and it is provided that the act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians; that all claims now existing shall be presented within two years, and that all claims hereafter arising shall be filed within two years from the date of the loss or destruction. Retrospectively the act covers all the period during which we have had a Military Service. Prospectively it continues *in secula seculorum*. It has been decided that the "proper accounting officers" to settle claims under this act are the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller.

CLAIMS FOR CADET SERVICE.

The following Cadet Service Claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury during the current week. The unusually long list this week is due to an addition in the force engaged upon this class of claims:

LONGEVITIES.

Harry L. Bailey	.... \$337 11	Chas. L. Steele	.... 458 43
Guy Carleton	.... 350 00	Benj. S. Wever	.... 455 76
Samuel W. Fountain	.... 631 32	Edward T. Brown	.... 410 69
Wm. E. Birkhimer	.... 483 54	Chas. S. Hall	.... 567 15
Oberlin M. Carter	.... 530 78	Wm. Krause	.... 495 06
Lester W. Cornish	.... 325 00	Hugh J. McGrath	.... 507 09
Jacob G. Galbraith	.... 375 70	Chas. H. Rockwell	.... 575 10
Henry A. Greene	.... 462 11	Chas. W. Rowell	.... 513 07
John W. Pullman	.... 583 09	Albert J. Russell	.... 582 33
Wm. R. Hamilton	.... 385 94	Wm. A. Shunk	.... 495 41
George A. Cornish	.... 416 40	Henry W. Spole	.... 575 10
Edward S. Chapman	.... 421 40	Geo. W. Van Dusen	.... 467 44
Archibald H. Goodloe	.... 452 12	Fredk. T. Van Lew	.... 309 16
Henry F. Kendall	.... 596 07	Richard H. Wilson	.... 361 66
George S. Anderson	.... 428 02	Henry De H. Waite	.... 495 41
Henry M. Adams	.... 541 10	C. Butler	.... 360 03
J. J. Brewton	.... 422 12	Ernest A. Garlington	.... 422 11
Patrick T. Brodrick	.... 527 13	Emerson Griffith	.... 422 39
Gilbert P. Cotton	.... 442 49	Fredk. E. Phelps	.... 630 41
Edward E. Servo	.... 429 91	Chas. R. Tyler	.... 442 92
Chas. E. L. B. Davis	.... 543 12	Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr.	.... 484 55
Joshua L. Fowler	.... 491 34		

The following claims of Army officers for three months extra pay, under the Emory decision, were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

Priv. James P. Grogan, H. and B., 12th U. S. Inf.	.... \$21 00
Capt. Geo. D. Ramsey, Ord. and Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired	.... 150 00
Capt. Chas. S. Lovell, 6th U. S. Inf. and Col. U. S. A., retired	.... 120 00

The following is a verbatim extract from Gordon's Diary, December 14:

"I can quite imagine the following scene:
"Walmer Castle)—Enter Lord Granville. Reads the papers
—Khartoum still holds out!" (Rings the bell for Secretary)
"How long did Gordon say he could hold out for?"
"Six months, my lord."
"Then why the devil has he held out for eight? He ought to have given up two months ago, confound him!"

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newell, Adjt.-General.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., April 8, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition to the Regulations for the United States Military Academy, 1883, is published:

15%. Burials in the post cemetery will be restricted to officers, soldiers, and permanent employees dying at the post, and to the members of the families (minor children) of the same who may die while their parents are residents at the post.

For non-residents, burial in the cemetery will be confined to officers of the Army; to the widow of an officer buried there; to the wife of an officer who may have children buried there; to the minor unmarried children of an officer whose wife (their mother) is buried there; and to retired soldiers who were on duty at West Point at time of retirement.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., April 9, 1885.

1. The troops mentioned below will exchange stations, the movements to begin not later than June 1, 1885:

The 5th Regiment of Cavalry with the 9th Regiment of Cavalry.

The 18th Regiment of Infantry with the 20th Regiment of Infantry.

The 2d Regiment of Artillery (except Light Battery F) with the 3d Regiment of Artillery (except Light Battery F).

2. The exchange between the 5th and 9th Regiments of Cavalry will be made by marching; that between the 2d and 3d Regiments of Artillery and the 18th and 20th Regiments of Infantry by rail and water transportation.

3. The commanding generals Divisions of the Missouri and of the Atlantic will assign the regiments in their respective divisions to their new stations as soon as practicable after receipt of this order, and arrange all further details with a due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

4. The commanding general Division of the Missouri will, on June 1, 1885, relieve Troop G, 7th Cavalry, and Troop M, 8th Cavalry, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and replace them by two other troops—one from the 1st Cavalry and one from the 6th Cavalry.

5. As far as practicable, all regimental, troop, battery, company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail or water from initial points to the new stations of the various detachments of each regiment.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., April 10, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, section 1, par. 5, of G. O. 50, of 1881, from this office (which order amends pars. 2150 and 2184 to 2191 of the Regulations), is modified to read as follows:

V. Lamps having one or two seven-eighths inch argand burners will be provided in quantities as follows, viz.:

1. To troops in barracks and quarters, at the rate of one burner for every ten men and fraction thereof (when the fraction is over one-half this number) of the maximum strength allowed the organization; to troops in hospitals, at the rate of one burner for every ten men or fraction thereof (when such fraction is over one-half that number); to each non-commissioned staff officer and each 1st sergeant, a lamp with a single burner.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., April 15, 1885.

Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant General, to take effect this date, vice Major William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., who resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp March 28, 1885.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., April 16, 1885.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignments of Inspectors General and details of officers as Acting Inspectors General are made:

ASSIGNMENTS OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.—Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector General.

Division of the Missouri.—Colonel Absalom Baird, Inspector General.

Division of the Pacific and Department of California.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General.

Department of Texas.—Major Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General.

Department of the Missouri.—Major George H. Burton, Inspector General.

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AS ACTING INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Department of Dakota.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin C. Mason, 4th Infantry.

Department of the Platte.—Major Robert H. Hall, 23d Infantry.

Department of Arizona.—Major William F. Drum, 14th Infantry.

Department of the Columbia.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Lane, 23d Infantry.

3. The officers assigned and detailed by this order will, where their stations are changed, be relieved from their present duties by the proper authorities in time to enable them to report for duty at their new stations July 1, 1885.

4. Officers at present on inspection duty, not included in the foregoing paragraph, will continue their duties until relieved by the operations of this order.

5. The officers assigned and detailed to inspection duty by this order will not be relieved therefrom except by order of the Secretary of War.

6. Inspectors General, Acting Inspectors General, and officers detailed on inspection duty will report by letter on arrival at their stations to the Inspector General at the War

Department; and thereafter, on the last day of each month will, in place of the monthly personal report required by paragraph 663 of the Regulations, report direct to him their addressees and what duty they have performed during that month; in which report they will briefly call attention to matters of importance pertaining to the Military Service, with such suggestions as properly should be made by them, for the information of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters of the Army, and the War Department.

7. As authorized by General Orders, No. 104, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, December 15, 1884, correspondence in the Inspector General's Department between the head thereof and officers serving therein may be direct for the purpose of instruction and information with respect to the discharge of their duties; not, however, extending to matters of administration properly pertaining to the several military commanders.

8. Each Inspector General and each Acting Inspector General on duty at Division and Department headquarters is authorized to have, to aid them in the discharge of their duties, one General Service clerk, with the rank of corporal, and one private, as messenger, to be supplied either from the General Service men now authorized, by enlistment, or by detail and transfer, as the Lieutenant General of the Army may direct, and General Orders, No. 104, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, September 3, 1884, is modified accordingly.

9. The journeys required under this order are necessary for the public service, and the mileage therefor will be paid in Washington, District of Columbia, on application to the Paymaster General.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A., April 14, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

COLOR-BEARER.

At dress parade of a regiment, while the battalion is standing at a "parade rest," it is the practice for the color-bearer to remove the staff from the socket and rest the end upon the ground. At an "order arms" and "parade rest" the color-bearer takes position with the staff, nearly as practicable, the same as the soldier does with his rifle.—[Decision of Lieut. Gen., letter March 10, 1885.]

CANVAS CLOTHING.

If, in the judgment of the post commander, the circumstances are such as to require canvas clothing for actual use by non-commissioned officers of any grade in the performance of their duties, the issue of such clothing would be warranted.—[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter March 17, 1885.]

AWARD OF CONTRACT.

In considering bids on perfectly similar lists of articles to be purchased, the advertisements and circulars should, in the absence of a fixed standard for all the articles to be bid for, be so worded as to permit the award for the most suitable article offered for the purpose required, and the bids should be considered item by item.—[Decision Sec. War, letter March 20, 1885.]

REVIEWS AND DRESS PARADES.

At reviews of battalions and brigades, as is prescribed in the reviews of divisions and corps, the commanding officers thereof and their staff officers should, when they take their places on the right of the reviewing officer, sheath their swords. The commanding officer, when he leaves the column and takes his position on the right of the reviewing officer, constructively relinquishes his command, for the time being, to the reviewing officer.

The form of "dress parade" prescribed by the tactics is applicable to a mixed command of different arms of the service.—[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter March 27, 1885.]

FORAGE FOR HORSES.

A mounted officer on sick leave of absence is only entitled to forage for his authorized number of horses, actually owned and kept by him, at the officer's station of duty, where he may have left his horses, and may wish to keep them until he is fit for and returns to duty.—[Decision Sec. War, letter March 23, 1885.]

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, April 1, 1885.

The four months' target season for 1885 will comprise two periods of two months each, viz.:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Mason, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, San Diego Barracks, Fort Halleck, Fort Gaston, Fort McDermitt, and Benicia Barracks, April and May and September and October.

At Fort Bidwell, April and May and July and August.

Estimating distance drill will, this year, take place between April 1 and 20.

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of California.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, April 4, 1885.

The "practice season" in this Department, for the current target year, will be from April 15 to June 15 and the months of September and October, in addition to the practice already had.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 7, 1885.

Directs that G. O. 27, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office, inclusive of "that portion of the period between Oct. 1, 1884, and March 31, 1885, in which practice on the ranges has been held," the "practice season" in this department, for the current target year, is announced as follows:

Fort Brown, between June 1 and September 30.

Fort Concho, between June 15 and October 14.

Fort Clark, between May 15 and September 14.

Fort Davis, between June 15 and October 14.

Camp Del Rio, between June 15 and October 14.

Fort McIntosh, between July 1 and October 31.

Camp Pena Colorado, between May 15 and Sept. 14.

Camp Rice, between May 15 and September 14.

Fort Ringgold, between June 1 and September 30.

Post of San Antonio, between May 15 and Sept. 14.

Fort Stockton, between June 15 and October 14.

Post commanders—who are primarily responsible, for the amount of instruction and the degree of proficiency—will see to it that all officers, of their respective commands, become thoroughly conversant with the book of instructions, to the end that great advancement may be made in the education of the soldier.

All reports of practice must be carefully prepared, and promptly rendered.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 7, 1885.

G. O. 6, c. s., is so modified as to fix the months of May, June, September and October, as the season for target practice at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

G. O. 5, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, April 11, 1885.

The attention of company commanders in this District is especially invited to the provisions of G. O. 14, c. s., H. Q. A., which prescribes that the officer who signs the final statements of discharged soldiers, will send in his own handwriting the necessary notification to the Department or District Paymr., in order to establish their identity.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals

Majr Samuel Brock, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota, June 1, and will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Platte, for duty as adjutant general of that Dept. (S. O. April 14, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 11, S. O. 82, April 10, as directs Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G., to report for duty as adjutant general, Dept. of the Platte, is so amended as to direct him to report to the commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for duty as adjutant general of that department (S. O. April 14, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will provide transportation from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago, Ill., for the regulation allowance of baggage of Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G. (S. O. 77, April 13, D. East.)

Lieut. Colonel George D. Ruggles, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Adjt. General of the Army, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty as Adjt. Gen. of that Dept. Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Texas, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for duty as Adjt. Gen. of that Dept. These orders will take effect June 1, 1885 (S. O. April 10, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Major William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., of his commission as captain, 5th Cav., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from April 4, 1885 (S. O. April 8, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Major George H. Burton, Inspector Gen., of his commission as captain, 21st Inf., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from April 1, 1885 (S. O. April 8, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Fort Monroe, Va., is authorized to send, by express, to the Asst. Treasurer of the U. S., New York, \$305 70-100 public funds (S. O. 75, April 9, D. East.)

The C. O., Fort Reno, I. T., will grant a furlough for four months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Alexander Eger (S. O. 52, April 3, Dept. Mo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Carl Damus will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., and report for duty (S. O. April 9, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 68, as relates to Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Retsch, is amended to assign him to duty at Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. April 9, H. Q. A.)

A roster of the Q. M. D., dated April 1, gives in addition to the usual information, the names and stations of Post Quartermaster Sergeants.

The C. O., Fort Bridger, Wyo., will grant a furlough for four months to Commissary Sergt. Gustavus E. Teubner (S. O. 27, April 8, D. Plate).

Pay Department.

The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 15, suspending the leave granted Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., and directing him to proceed to Fort Grant as witness before a G. C. M. are confirmed (S. O. 34, April 3, D. Arizona)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr., at San Francisco (S. O. 34, March 30, D. California).

Medical Department.

At his own request, the contract with A. A. Surg. O. W. Archibald will be annulled by the C. O., Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., April 30, 1885 (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively, now at Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and report for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. Wm. L. Kneeler (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. Wm. P. Kendall will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and will report in person to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, New York City, for temporary duty at Davids' Island, N. Y. (H. Q. A., April 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted Acting Asst. Surg. O. W. Archibald, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., is extended four days (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dakota).

Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon, Medical Director, will inspect the hospital at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 34, April 3, D. Arizona.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Norton Strong, Fort Union, N. M., extended seven days, is further extended seven days (S. O. 52, April 3, Dept. Mo.)

The leave of absence granted Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg., is extended two months (S. O. April 11, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Arthur is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Plate).

In compliance with par. 14, S. O. 77, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 55, April 10, Dept. Mo.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Capt. Edward Maguire will, on or before May 1, 1885, change station from Buffalo, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y. (S. O. April 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. T. A. Bingham is attached to Co. E, 1st Inf., for target practice (S. O. 36, April 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engrs., is detailed Range Officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 34, March 30, D. California.)

1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M., Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 49, March 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Dakota, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., on public business (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dakota).

THE LINE.**1st Cavalry, Colonel Custer Grover.**

Hdtrs. D; G, I, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont. H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major George G. Hunt, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald will return to his proper station, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. William R. Parnell, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will return to Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdtrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Custer d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brisbin will inspect at Boise Barracks, Idaho, certain O and O stores, and C, C and G, E, for which Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., is responsible (S. O. 40, March 30, D. Columbia.)

Major James S. Brisbin will proceed to the scene of the mining riots in the vicinity of Wood River, Idaho, and investigate the cause of these disturbances (S. O. 51, April 2, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. 15, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs. D, E, F, H, I, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.

Corp. P. H. Lynch and Trumpeter E. L. Morse, Troop K, qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdtrs. B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. Meade, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T. and a leave of absence for one month is granted him (S. O. 34, April 3, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdtrs. C, E, J, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; A and G, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B, D, and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; F, H, and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect when his services can best be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George F. Price, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T. (S. O. 41, April 13, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdtrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Samuel M. Whitside (S. O. April 13, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdtrs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 6, 1885.

Orders No. 9.

It becomes the sad duty of the regimental commander to announce to the regiment the death of Captain Andrew P. Caraher, of Troop F, which occurred in camp at Langtry, Texas, on the 4th of April, 1885. Captain Caraher entered the Military Service at the commencement of the Civil War, as Captain in the 28th Mass. Volunteers. He was promoted Major, November 15, 1862; Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, September 21, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1, 1864; Colonel 2d U. S. Volunteers, February 18, 1865. Mustered out as Colonel 2d U. S. Volunteers, November 7, 1865. Mustered out of Veteran Reserve Corps, January 6, 1867. Appointed 1st Lieutenant 43d Infantry, July 28, 1867. Brevet Captain, March 2, 1867, for gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Brevet Major, March 2, 1867, for gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to 1st Infantry, April 8, 1868. Promoted to Captain 8th Cavalry, January 16, 1873. This record of service, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, is one of which any officer might well be proud. Captain Caraher continued on active service and in command of his troop up to the day of his death. His merits and good qualities were recognized and appreciated in the regiment, and his pride in his profession furnishes an example worthy of emulation. As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Elmer Otis:

E. A. GODWIN, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 8th Cav., Acting Adjutant of the Regiment.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdtrs. D, E, H, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and G, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; F and I, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his commanding officer, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Patrick Cusack (S. O. 53, April 6, Dept. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs. and B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, now at Fort Davis, will proceed at once to join his command (S. O. 40, April 8, D. Tex.)

Lieuts. W. H. Beck and S. D. Freeman, and 1st Sgt. R. Elzy, Saddler David Pope, and Private C. Woody, all of Troop C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs. H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Whipple, Saco, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancover Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Sergt. A. P. Allen, Bat. H, is detailed as overseer of prisoners at work on the Presidio rifle range (S. O. 34, March 30, D. Dak.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, D, and H, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; G, Newport, Ky.; I, L, and M, Ft. McHenry, Md.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, from Bat. B to Bat. G; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, from Bat. G to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, from Bat. H to Bat. E, and 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgeman, from Bat. E to Bat. H.

Lieuts. Curtis and Gifford will join their proper batteries (S. O. April 9, H. Q. A.)

Major William Sinclair, promoted from Captain 3d Art., April 6, vice Elder, deceased, will remain on duty at Jackson Barracks, La., until further orders. 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 2d Art., March 28, vice Hoyle, appointed Regimental Adjutant, which carries him from Bat. H, at Washington Barracks, D. C., to Bat. M, at Fort McHenry, Md., will proceed to the latter post (S. O. 7, April 13, D. East.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. (then 2d Lieut.) William T. Howard is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O. April 15, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs. D, and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, E, and K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; H and M, Jackson Bks., La. I and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

1st Lieut. William A. Kobbé, promoted Captain April 6, which carries him from Bat. I, at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Bat. M, at Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to the latter post. 2d Lieut. George P. Scriven, promoted 1st Lieutenant, April 6, which carries him from Bat. D, at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to Bat. I, at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will proceed to the latter post (S. O. 7, April 13, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence on or about April 27, is granted 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 7, April 13, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Major Alexander C. M. Pennington will report in person on July 15, 1885, to the commanding officer of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the school (S. O. April 15, H. Q. A.)

Light Battery B (Egan's), stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., will encamp with the 1st Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at South Framingham, Mass., in June next. (S. O. 8, D. East April 16.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdtrs. E, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for three months to Sergt. Wellman Moulton, Bat. A (S. O. 18, April 16, Div. A.)

Private B. Bergendale, Bat. E, has been appointed corporal.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs. and A, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Omaha, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Sergt. M. K. Nelson, Co. C, will proceed to Fort Mojave, for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 34, April 8, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Thos. Connelly, Private J. V. Lovejoy, Corp. C. L. Hart, and Private C. Braden, Co. G, and Private John Fox and Sergt. Chas. Covey, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdtrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Upon the return to his station from leave of 1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, recently appointed Adjutant, the C. O. Fort Ellis, M. T., will relieve him from duty at that post and direct him to proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., to report to the regimental commander for duty (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Dak.)

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, March 26, 1885, vice Roe, appointed Regimental Adjutant (S. O. 42, April 14, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs. B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The concert given for the 4th Infantry Band at the Opera House, Omaha, April 10, was a great success, and ample evidence was given of the appreciation of the frequent labors of the band in the cause of charity.

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Sergt. Daniel J. Quinn, Co. G, will report for examination for promotion to the Board of Officers convoked at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdtrs. A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B, E, and G, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Alfred T. Smith, Inspector of Rifles Practice, is relieved from duty at Dept. Hdtrs., and will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and assume command of that post (S. O. 26, April 8, D. Dak.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs. C, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Bonanza Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Halibut, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John O'Connell has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 8, 1885 (S. O. 4, April 8, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs. A, D, E, F, H, and I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M. (S. O. 26, April 6, D. Platte.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. A. I. G., will proceed to Denver, Colo., and inspect the accounts of disbursing offices there stationed (S. O. 53, April 6, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs. A, D, E and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Beale, D. T.

Capt. Ogden B. Read, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is detailed as inspector of repairs and improvements recently made on certain buildings at old Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Alfred and 1st Sergt. P. E. Hendricks, Co. D, will report for examination for promotion by the Board of Officers convoked at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdtrs. A, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., W. T.

Major William F. Drum, Dept. Inspector, will proceed to Celilo, Ore., and Columbus, W. T., to make certain investigations at those points (S. O. 47, March 27, D. Columbia.)

By direction of the President Capt. George W. Davis is relieved from further duty upon engineer service and as assistant in the construction of the Washington Monument (S. O. April 15, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdtrs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Ranch, M. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, Adj't., is further extended fifteen days (S. O. April 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. A. C. Manning, Co. H, will report for examination for promotion to the Board of Officers convoked at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdtrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence on or about May 1, is granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 78, April 15, D. East.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1885.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Charles A. Reynolds, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, April 9, 1885, vice Dana, retired from active service.

Captain William Sinclair, 3d Artillery, to be Major, 2d Artillery, April 6, 1885, vice Elder, deceased.

Captain Gilbert C. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, April 9, 1885, vice Reynolds, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, to be Captain, April 1, 1885, vice Volkmar, who resigns his line commission, only.

1st Lieutenant Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, to be Captain, to be Captain, April 1, 1885, vice Burton, who resigns his line commission, only.

1st Lieutenant Harrison S. Weeks, 8th Cavalry, to be Captain, April 4, 1885, vice Caraher, deceased.

1st Lieutenant William A. Kobbé, 3d Artillery, to be Captain, April 6, 1885, vice Sinclair, promoted to the 2d Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 26, 1885, vice Roe, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant; March 28, 1885, vice Hoyle, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Fred W. Foster, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1885, vice Thomas, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1885, vice Ebstein, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 4, 1885, vice Weeks, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George P. Scriven, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1885, vice Kobbé, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John J. Haden, 8th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 8, 1885, vice O'Connell, resigned.

1st Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee, 23d Infantry, resigned (under charges) April 10, 1885.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 2. Detail: Major Thomas McGregor, Capts. Eli L. Huggins and Samuel T. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, Francis D. Rucker, and Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 49, March 30, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, April 6. Detail: Capt. Henry C. Cook, 2d Inf.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James Ullo, Horace B. Sarson, John Kinzie, and William J. Turner, and 2d Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 51, April 2, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., April 13. Detail: Major H. S. Hawkins, Capt. John Drun, and 1st Lieut. W. T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Perry and W. C. Wren, 10th Inf., and Capt. Gregory Barrett, Jr., 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 52, April 3, Dept. M.)

At Fort Brown, Tex., April 13. Detail: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg.; Major W. L. Kellogg, Capts. J.

J. B. Hickey, Adj't. 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 40, April 8, D. Tex.)

At Fort Keogh, M. T., April 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, Capt. Samuel Ovenshine, Edmond Butler, Mason Carter, Robert McDonald, and Edward L. Randall, 1st Lieuts. Charles B. Thompson and Hunter Liggett, 2d Lieuts. Joseph M. T. Partello, Frederick Perkins, and Edwin B. Weeks, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 34, April 2, D. Dak.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., April 15. Detail: Capt. J. G. Ramsay and H. G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. J. DeB. W. Gardiner, Med. Dept.; Capt. W. P. Vose, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Lieuts. Willoughby Walks and John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziaro, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 77, April 13, D. East.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., April 16. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capt. W. P. Graves, Rezin G. Howell, and F. C. Grugan, 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Lieuts. I. N. Lewis and H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 78, April 14, D. East.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., April 20. Detail: Capt. William W. Rogers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Miner, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will direct two lieutenants to report to the C. O. Camp Del Rio, Tex., for Garrison Court-martial service (S. O. 39, April 6, D. Tex.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 18. Detail: Major J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. K. Corson, M. D.; R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., A. Kramer, 6th Cav.; S. M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav.; F. Wheeler, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 5th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith, 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. H. Q. A. April 16.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at David's Island, N. Y. H. April 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; W. R. Hall, M. D.; 1st Lieuts. M. Leahy, 18th Inf.; W. Hoffman, 11th Inf.; J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., and C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf., members; Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf., J. A. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 16.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Columbus Barracks, O., April 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Capt. W. Fletcher, 20th Inf.; J. C. Merrill, M. D.; S. R. Stafford, 15th Inf.; C. G. Penney, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. A. Ogle, 17th Inf.; G. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav., members, and Lieut. F. Taylor, 14th Inf., J. A. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 16.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf.; Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cav.; Major Richard S. Vickery, Med. Dept.; Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf., and Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 15, to make a preliminary examination of non-commissioned officers as candidates for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army (S. O. 50, April 1, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William T. Gentry, 25th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp.-Gen.; Capts. Charles Bentzoni and Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., and Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art. (S. O. 33, April 1, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Page, Med. Dept.; Major J. S. Poland, 18th Inf.; Major G. V. Henry, 9th Cav.; Major E. B. Williston, 3d Art., and Capt. Theodore Schwab, 11th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 27, for the examination for promotion of such non-commissioned officers, to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, as may be ordered to appear before it. 1st Sergt. Louis H. Leach, Co. D, and Sergt. James Scarlet, Co. F, 10th Inf., candidates for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army, will repair to Fort Leavenworth from their respective stations, in time to report for examination to above Board (S. O. 35, April 10, Dept. M.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

On or about the 1st of July, 1885, Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art., now at Fort Warren, Mass., will take station at Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 81, D. East, April 17.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to commence May 9, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 81, D. East, April 17.)

Upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art., will take station at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 81, D. East, April 17.)

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., is granted a sick leave for six months. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 17.)

Engineer Battalion.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Willet's Point for an account of the life and services of Sergeant John Lees of the battalion, whose death we reported last week. Sergeant Lees, or rather John Lees Muir, his proper name, came of a good Scotch family and was educated for the Scotch bar, but drifted from home and finally enlisted for the Engineers in Detroit in 1872. Sergeant Lees, says our correspondent, was a genial companion, well read, and well educated, and very fond of music; his great delight was to sit singing old songs accompanying himself on melodeon, organ, or piano, and his children would stand round listening to him for hours of an evening. Among his comrades he was always liked for his sterling qualities, and his character was excellent. He died in harness, poor fellow, he being up at the Post School (he had been Post School teacher for 8 years) just one day before his death. He leaves a widow and 5 children to mourn his loss.

Bids.—Upon the question whether, in considering bids made on perfectly similar lists of material, the lowest aggregate bid should be accepted, or should similar items in the different bids be compared, and the bidders be required to furnish the items thus

selected, the Secretary of War decides that, in the absence of a fixed standard for all the articles bid for, advertisements and circulars should be so worded as to permit the award for the most suitable article offered for the purpose required, and the bids should be considered item by item (Letter A. G. O., March 26, 1885).

Recruits.—Recruiting officers, in reporting enlistments to Dept. Hdqrs., and requesting assignments of recruits will hereafter state, in such requests, the strength—at date—of the troop or company to which it is desired the recruit be assigned (Circular 9, D. Texas, April 7).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A Fort Adams correspondent writes: "Egan's Light Battery, of the 4th Artillery, is looking forward with pleasure to a march to South Framingham, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 78, April 14, D. Fast.)

Our Fort Monroe, Va., correspondent writes that news have been received there this week that Chester's Battery A, 3d Artillery, and Morris's Battery C, 5th Artillery, will shortly be replaced at the school by other batteries from the same regiments. The departure of Capts. Chester and Morris will be a source of regret to all at Old Point.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "A recent military survey of the San Carlos Reservation, in Southern Arizona, was made by Captain Emmet Crawford, U. S. A., which materially altered the lines in several places. The result was that a number of ranchmen were brought within the boundaries of the reservation, and consequently were evicted from what was called Government land. One of these settlers writes to us explaining the situation, and if his facts are correct, injustice has been done to these men by the military authorities."

A despatch from Morenci, Arizona, this week, says: "The people are greatly excited over the reported appearance of raiding Apaches in this vicinity."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Mr. R. T. Hare will visit, in connection with magazine rifles recently issued: Forts Ringgold, Clark, and Concho, Tex.

Division of the Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Schofield.

Capt. Couch, the leader of the Oklahoma boomers, was in Washington this week, and had a full hearing from the Secretary of the Interior. To Capt. Couch's question, as to the course the Administration had decided to pursue with reference to Oklahoma and the settlers, Secretary Lamar replied: "The Administration considers the Oklahoma territory, on which the persons you represent are proposing to make settlements, as within and part of the Indian Territory. The Administration regards it as not a part of the public domain open to entry and settlement and acquisition of titles under the land laws of the United States. Being Indian country—that is, territory acquired and reserved for Indian occupancy—the Government is pledged to the protection of it and the security of the Indians from intruders. No white persons have the right to go there and reside without a permit, and when they do go they are intruders who are acting illegally and wrongfully. The policy of the President is to execute the pledge of the Government, and to protect this territory from the intrusion of white persons who claim that they have a right to enter upon it, and that it is public domain subject to pre-emption and homestead settlements." "The final decision?" asked Capt. Couch, "and it will be enforced," replied Mr. Lamar. In reply to a further question Secretary Lamar said that the Administration was determined that the cattle men on the Oklahoma Reservation should leave.

Several gentlemen of Leavenworth, Kas., are subscribing liberally towards the erection of a school house on military reservation.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

It is expected that Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, at Fort Snelling, will go into camp at Faribault with the Minnesota National Guard at their annual encampment at Faribault in June next.

A Washington despatch says two battalions of cavalry, to be drawn from the 1st, at Fort Custer, Mont., and the 7th, at Fort Meade, Dakota, when spring fairly opens, will be distributed along the northern frontier, with the headquarters of the commanding officer at Assiniboine. This force will be charged with the duty of guarding the American frontier and keeping the British Indians, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres and Crees, on their own side of the border.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

APRIL 15, 1885.

A VERY handsome german was given by the Richmond German Club on the 11th inst. to Mrs. R. J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, Pa., and her friends stopping at the Hygeia. The party left Old Point in a special car. Among the twelve young ladies (daughters of citizens) present was Miss Lodor, daughter of Col. Lodor. Capt. Isley, Lieuta. Adams, Oyster, Macomb, and Lissel were among the guests. The event was an exceedingly enjoyable one. Scott Carrington, Col. Anderson, and Col. Stern, of Richmond, entertained the party at a very handsome supper after the german. The party returned to the Hygeia the following day, charmed with the reception and hospitality extended to them by the members of the Richmond Club.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Franklin are registered at the Hygeia where they arrived last week. The former received the salute of his grade from the guns of the Fort, and the usual visit of ceremony from the Commandant and staff.

The United States Training Ships Jamestown,

Saratoga, and Portsmouth are at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Lieutenant Millar, 3d Artillery, and his charming bride, formerly Miss Fanny Cook of Philadelphia, arrived at the Fort to-day and occupy quarters in Carroll Hall. This example, set by almost the junior member of the Artillery class, will, it is thought, prove contagious, but from present appearances, when the lightning strikes again, it is likely to exert a greater regard for sanctity.

Lieutenant Potts of the Navy is among the guests at the Hygeia.

Miss Hunter is visiting her brother, Lieutenant Hunter of the 1st Artillery. Mr. Oyster, of Washington, is stopping with his brother, Lieutenant Oyster, also of the above regiment.

Much regret is felt at the prospect of losing Col. Livingston and family—also Captains Chester and Morris, all of whom have been so long and prominently identified with the Artillery School. It is said that the latter officers will be succeeded by Captains Kobbe and Mills, of the same regiment, and that Majors Campbell and Calef will likewise be ordered away at the expiration of their respective courses. The batteries of the several Captains with the exception of the lieutenants attached to the school for instruction, will accompany them.

A german to be given by the ladies of the Hygeia, but chiefly under the auspices of Mrs. Walker of Philadelphia, on the evening of April 17, promises to be the crowning social event of the season.

To-day a damper was cast over the gaelties of the hotel and fort by the drowning of the widow of the late Admiral Reynolds, U. S. N. With her adopted daughter and a married niece, accompanied by the latter's seven weeks old infant, its nurse and by a lady friend, she had set out from the town of Hampton for Old Point, in a flat-bottomed and ill-conditioned boat, which was incapable of carrying a single person in safety, and was rowed by two negroes. When about 500 yards from Fort Monroe wharf the boat capsized. None of its inmates could swim, but they clung desperately to the upturned shell and the floating oars, until they had drifted sufficiently near the shore to enable their shrieks to be heard, when, with one exception, they were gallantly rescued, chiefly by Messrs. Klipstein, Pike and Green, athletic swimmers and well known attachés of the hotel. The body of Mrs. Reynolds was recovered, but life was extinct. Doctors Bailey and Cowdry, of the fort, were on hand, and promptly applied restoratives, but in vain. They also rendered efficient aid to the survivors, all of whom were doing well at last accounts, with the exception of Miss Reynolds, whose final recovery is doubtful. The infant was held above the surface by its faithful nurse, and after being relieved of a quantity of water which it had swallowed, cried lustily. At sight of the child among the waves, a young girl living near the fort dashed in and assisted in its recovery. Mrs. Walker, of Philadelphia, with the tenderness of a true and noble woman, was untiring in her solicitude for and in her efforts to assist the unfortunate party.

This is the third rescue in less than nine months, effected or participated in by Mr. Green. Last summer he recovered the body of Miss Williams, of Richmond, who was drowned while bathing, and but a few nights ago he rescued a drunken veteran, from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, who in the darkness had walked off the post dock. Mr. Green is the barkeeper of the Hygeia, but his modesty and deportment are far above his condition. A purse was raised for him by the guests of the hotel, but he declined to accept it, even when offered in the shape of a watch. It is suggested that one of the several societies which grant medals for these humane and gallant acts, consider the propriety of some such recognition of the distinguished conduct of Barney Green.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE FOUNDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THE celebration on the 27th and 28th of March of the founding of the City of St. Augustine, Fla., 373 years ago, was a notable event. The city presented a scene of gayety and festivity not altogether becoming to its years. The colors of Spain, France, England, and the United States, the several countries holding sway there, were conspicuous everywhere. From the parade ground in front of St. Francis' barracks a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The scene of the landing of Ponce de Leon and his soldiers was re-enacted, men representing the party and dressed in character being landed from a Spanish galleon, and received without resistance by the spectators who for obvious reasons did not undertake the part of the naked Seminoles who greeted the original Ponce. In front of the entrance to the chapel of the fort a military mass was celebrated, commemorative of that depicted in the canvas hanging in the cathedral, the court-yard of the fort being crowded with Spanish soldiers in their antique costumes. Batteries D and G, 3d Artillery, joined in the procession to the fort.

At the close of the mass the band struck up "My Country 'tis of Thee." This was followed by an address by General H. G. Gibson, 3d Artillery. At its close Ponce de Leon, evidently carried away by the eloquence of the orator, shook him cordially by the hand, thus extending a greeting from the Old World to the New; from the ancient glory of Spain to the present greatness of America. General Gibson briefly mentioned some of the grand acts and episodes of the great drama enacted on the stage of history since Ponce de Leon and the old sea-kings of old first entered the sunny waters and flowery shores of our beautiful Florida. "What changes," he said, "God hath wrought in the material, political, and moral world; what projects of human thought and effort have come to naught or grand success; what best laid schemes of mice and men—of mighty potentate or feeble mortal, of noble design or ignoble purpose—gang aft aglee in the years that have gone by, since the brave Seminoles first welcomed here the ancient mariners of Castle, Leon, and Arragon! The vast transatlantic empire of Ferdinand and Isabella, like that of the proud mistress of the world, has crumbled into fragments, and scarce aught is left to the once gorgeous diadem of the Spanish monarch save the rich gem of the Antilles, pendant only by the frailest thread of attachment."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark.

At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.

At Aspinwall.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt.

Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at Aspinwall April 11.

All well. Admiral Jouett telegraphed that he would

open transit next day, and keep it open. Every-

thing quiet here, but trouble feared at Panama.

Shall send one hundred men to Panama to-morrow.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Sailed from Key West, Fla., March 26, 1885, for Livingston, Guatemala.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English has been ordered to command this station upon completion of his duties at the Congo River.

NIPIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—Rear-Adm. Earl English.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin will command this station, Admiral English having been transferred to the command of the South Atlantic Station.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Was put in commission at Norfolk April 5. Under present orders, is take the place of the Lancaster.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. After her visit to the Congo, she is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the Pensacola taking her place on the European Station. Rear Admiral English cabled from Dolgar, March 29, his intention to leave on the 31st for the Congo.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was at Constantinople March 12. A cable announced that the departure of the Quinnebaug is fixed for Thursday, April 2.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. Reported by telegram to have sailed from Valparaiso, Chili, March 18, on her cruise to Society and Sandwich Islands. Thence to San Francisco, to arrive not later than May 25.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Valparaiso, Chili, March 17, as reported by cable.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Arrived at Panama April 6.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. On the Central American Coast, visiting La Union, La Libertad, and other ports, advisable for the protection of American interests. At La Libertad April 8.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (4), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan

ALERT, + 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, March 13. To be relieved by the Enterprise. When the Court-martial in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Webb is concluded will go to Corea and relieve the Ossipee.

ENTERPRISE, + 3d rate, 6 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Hong Kong, China, March 13, 1885. Will relieve the Alert at Canton, and in turn be relieved by the Monocacy. Admiral Davis to transfer his flag to her March 14, and go up Pearl River as high as the barrier, 12 miles below Canton.

JUNIATA, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage, Min River, March 2.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. A cable despatch from Comdr. Miller, on March 30, 1885, reports the arrival of this vessel at Gibraltar, Spain. All well.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. At Shanghai, March 2, to relieve the Enterprise at Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station. Will be completed in the Construction Department towards the close of the present month.

OSSYPEE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, March 2. When relieved by Alert will go to Shanghai, via Nagasaki.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Feb. 4.

TRENTON, + 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Hong Kong, March 13, 1885. To go into dock next day. Admiral Davis to transfer his flag to the Enterprise.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 14, for Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. She was in accordance with orders from Washington anchored out in the stream

on Thursday. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 14, for Newport.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 14, for Newport.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Comdr. George W. Coffin, Arctic Relief Vessel. At the Navy-yard, New York. Will be taken to Halifax, N. S., shortly, where she will be returned to the English Government with the thanks of Congress. Her officers had been ordered to join her April 18. They will return from Halifax by regular steamer.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York Navy-yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. The latest reports from Cartagena are that it is still besieged. The Powhatan, Captain Beardslee, is lying off the city for the protection of American interests.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Feb. 11, 1885.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Is land, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarterney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass. Capt. Joseph N. Miller has been ordered to command on April 30.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MESSRS. BROWN, Shipley and Co., London, have been commissioned as special fiscal agents of the U. S. Navy Department at London, in place of Seligman Bros. All pay officers abroad have been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to draw on Brown, Shipley and Co., under their letters of authority, instead of on Seligman Bros.

The British Government has requested that the Alert, which was used in the Greely Relief Expedition, be sent to Halifax, where she will be received by the English authorities. Under the recent Act of Congress the vessel is to be returned to the government of Great Britain, with the thanks of the United States. As far as possible the officers who commanded the Alert on the expedition will be detailed to accompany her to Halifax. The vessel is now at New York, and is ready to sail on receipt of orders from Washington.

With reference to the recent case of Assistant Engineer Gowing, the Telegram says: "It appears that Gowing is a very nervous individual. At the time came for his examination for promotion he got into an extraordinary state of excitability, and when he came into the room before the Board, he nearly lost control of himself. Charges of intoxication were at once preferred against him, but at the court-martial, when the facts became known, he was instantly acquitted. Gowing is a brave and capable officer, but his infirmity came very near getting him into serious trouble."

The coast survey schooner Eagle has arrived at Woodall's ship yard, Baltimore, under command of Lieut. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., late in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in that city.

The British Government have offered to lend the Alert to the Dominion Government for testing the practicability of navigating Hudson's Bay, so soon as she has been returned to the authorities at Halifax. Last year Parliament voted \$70,000 for the purpose of taking observations in Hudson's Bay and Straits with a view to determining how far these waters might be utilized as a commercial route. For this purpose the steamer Neptune was chartered, and, after cruising in the bay and straits during last summer, left several parties along the shore of the bay who have wintered there for the purpose of taking observations, and who will now be brought home by the Alert.

We learn from private sources that a Court-martial has been ordered at Canton, China, for the trial of Lieut.-Comdr. William H. Webb, U. S. N., on the charge of drunkenness.

The Lackawanna was put out of commission at the Mare Island Navy-yard on April 7. She will be surveyed by a board to report on her fitness for further service. A similar survey will be made on the Camanche at the same yard.

Owing to the impossibility of supplying a suitable vessel to take the place of the Dale at Annapolis, the latter will probably be used as a practice ship for

the cadets in the waters of the Chesapeake during the coming summer.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY has been designated by the President to act as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting during the temporary absence of Commodore Schley.

THE pay of foremen laborers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been reduced from \$4.50 to \$4 a day, while the messengers, who were receiving \$2.50, have had to submit to a reduction of fifty cents.

WORK on the U. S. S. Adams at Mare Island, Cal., is to be suspended, on account of the want of appropriations in the Construction Department.

THE U. S. S. Brooklyn, repairing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be ready for trial with steam in a few weeks. Her destination is not yet determined. She will not be complete in construction before the 1st of July for want of funds.

REAR ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN will command the European Station. The Pensacola, his flagship, will be ready to sail in a week or ten days from Norfolk, Virginia.

THE Naval Advisory Board is said to have appealed to the Secretary of the Navy for a Court of Inquiry upon their discharge of the duties committed to them by the Act of Congress authorizing the new steel cruisers, basing their request on the reports in circulation, respecting the Dolphin particularly, and the Secretary is said to have made a reply from which much comfort could not be drawn.

REAR ADMIRAL EARL ENGLISH has been transferred from the European to the South Atlantic Station. He goes to Brazil after completing his duties at the Congo River.

It is not true, as stated in one of the daily papers, that orders have been sent to Brooklyn to fit out the Intrepid for immediate service. She will not be ready for sea for at least six months.

A CIRCULAR from the Navy Department, April 13, announces that they will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Boston, Wednesday, May 6, 1885, at noon, the condemned ship Niagara, at the upset price of \$10,000. Ten per cent. of the purchase price must be paid at the time of sale, which will be forfeited if the successful bidder fails to pay the balance of purchase price within thirty days and before delivery. The purchaser will be required to remove the vessel from the Navy-yard within thirty days from the date of purchase, and the Government will be in no way responsible for her loss or damage to her in the meantime.

TOM FAULKNER has just returned from a three years' cruise. His brother took him to a musical the other evening. Gus Edmonds, who is proud of his voice, sang "Meet me once again." When Mr. Edmonds fixed his eye on Tom and for the third time yelled "Meet me once again," the gallant tar stood up and remarked: "If that polite invite is addressed to me I will say that I ain't afraid to meet the young feller once again or twice again, and for that matter if the ladies and gents will give us fighting room and see fair play, I'm ready and willing to settle it right now any way he pleases." Mr. Edmonds apologized.—Detroit Post.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

APRIL 14.—Lieutenant Commander John J. Brice and Lieutenants Ed. W. Bridge, John A. Norris, W. E. B. Delehay and John B. Collins, to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Iroquois.

Ensign Thomas S. Rodgers has been ordered to special duty at San Francisco, California, upon the completion of which he will return and resume duties at Washington, D. C.

APRIL 15.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Shuetze, to report to the Secretary of State for the purpose of selecting and conveying to Siberia, under instructions from that Department, the articles this Government proposes to send the benefactors of the survivors of the Jeannette Expedition.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant Herman F. Fichbohm, to the Training Ship New Hampshire.

Ensign Wm. G. Hannum, to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant Alfred Reynold, to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engr. Benj. F. Wood, P. A. Engr. J. W. Gardner, Asst. Engr. L. D. Miner and T. F. Burdorff, to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Iroquois.

Detached.

APRIL 14.—Captain Joseph N. Miller, from special duty at New York on April 29, and ordered to command the Receiving Ship Wabash on April 30.

Captain Francis M. Bunce, from the command of the Receiving Ship Wabash April 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander George W. Coffin, from the Navy-yard, New York, April 17, and ordered to command the Greely Relief steamer Alert on April 18.

Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees, from the Training Ship New Hampshire on April 17, and ordered to the Greely Relief steamer Alert on April 18.

Lieutenant Nathaniel R. Usher, from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on April 17, and ordered to the Greely Relief steamer on April 18.

Lieutenant Charles H. Amsden, from duty at the Nautical Almanac Office on April 17, and ordered to the Greely Relief steamer on April 18.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearny, from the Navy-yard, New York, on April 17, and ordered to the Greely Relief steamer Alert April 17.

APRIL 15.—Captain Henry L. Howison as President of the Board to consider and recommend a uniform for enlisted men of the Navy, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Edwin White, from duty as a member of the Board of which Captain Howison was President, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell, from duty at

the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 16.—Ensign Allen G. Rogers, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensigns Reuben O. Butler and Walter J. Sears, from the Recieving Ship Wabash, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

APRIL 17.—Surgeon Wm. G. Farwell, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to take passage in the Pensacola for duty on the Kearsage.

Surgeon M. C. Drennan from the Kearsage, and ordered home.

P. A. Surgeon Jno. T. Bransford on completion of special duty with Civil Engr. Menocal and party will join the Iroquois.

Resigned.

Naval Cadet Lawrence H. Moses.

Leave Extended.

The sick leave of Surgeon W. J. Simon extended three months.

Changes on Asiatic Station.

Assistant Engineer George R. Salisbury detached from the Juniata at Foochow on Feb. 10, and reported for duty on board the Enterprise Feb. 12 at Shanghai.

Passed Assistant Engineer John L. D. Borthwick was transferred on Feb. 27 from the Alert at Canton to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported in the Surgeon-General for the week ending April 15, 1885:

Charles Henry Francis, Ordinary Seaman, 2d class, Feb. 25, U. S. S. Lancaster, at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.

REVENUE MARINE.

Third Lieut. C. D. Kennedy is detached from the Wolcott and ordered to the Corwin.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Despatches have been received from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Hong Kong, March 13, 1885, reporting that the Trenton will go into dock March 14, and that he will on that day transfer his flag to the Enterprise, and after examining the Trenton in dock will go up the Pearl River as high as the barrier, 12 miles below Canton. The Alert has orders to drop down below the barrier at the next spring tide, leaving a detachment of 25 men on board of an old steamer alongside of the dock at Shameen. These men will be relieved by others from the Enterprise. The Admiral will return to Hong Kong in the Alert. After the court-martial of Lieut.-Comdr. Webb the Alert will be sent to relieve the Ostsee at Corea; the latter vessel needing repairs to her magazine bulkheads, and will go to Shanghai via Nagasaki for coal. No change in the disposition of the vessels of the squadron since the last report.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GENERAL WALES.

The Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued Thursday, brought ex-Surgeon General Philip S. Wales before Judge Cox April 11. The petition filed by Dr. Wales's counsel asked that he be released from arrest, under which he was placed on March 2 by Secretary Chandler, pending his trial by court-martial on charges of gross neglect of duty in the purchase of supplies, etc. The point was raised that the alleged offences were committed by Surgeon General Wales in his civil capacity as chief of a bureau, and that a court-martial had no jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Navy was represented in court by John S. Blair, Assistant Attorney General, and Lieut. Lemley, the Judge Advocate of the Wales court-martial. Messrs. Shellberger and Wilson and F. P. B. Sands appeared for Dr. Wales. Mr. Blair presented the return of the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth facts in the case, and concluding by submitting that Dr. Wales was not now nor was at the time of issuing the writ, in the custody of or confined or constrained of his liberty by the respondent other than by the usual methods by which the movements of a naval officer are controlled by the Secretary. Mr. Wilson demurred to the return as insufficient. Mr. Blair remarked that there was another question of jurisdiction in the case which was most important and upon which they would like a ruling. It seemed to them that an officer of the Navy, under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy not to depart the city, had no right to appeal to this court to relieve him. After some discussion Judge Cox determined to certify the whole case to the court in General Term.

The necessary formalities were soon arranged, and Dr. Wales and the counsel in the case assembled in the room of the court in General Term. Judges Wylie and James came upon the bench to hear the case. Mr. Sands read the petition for the writ, including the order of Secretary Chandler placing Dr. Wales under arrest, and confining him "to the limits of the city of Washington." At the conclusion of the argument the court announced that they would give decision before the assembling of the court-martial.

The court in General Term at Washington April 14 passed upon the application of Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales for a writ of habeas corpus upon the Secretary of the Navy to cause his discharge from the alleged illegal arrest in which he is held by that officer. Justice James delivered the opinion. He said the first question that presented itself was whether the petitioner was under that kind of restraint from which it would be proper to cause his release by a writ of habeas corpus. The order itself showed that he was simply ordered to confine himself to the limits of the District of Columbia. As a matter of fact, he could go where he pleased, and was at liberty to leave the city, except so far as he was restrained by fear of the consequences. It was shown, however, that he was not under that kind of restraint from which a writ of habeas corpus would relieve him. That writ contemplated actual physical restraint. Where he was deprived of liberty the court might examine the order, but unless he was under a deprivation of liberty of the kind to which a writ of habeas corpus applied the court was not at liberty to examine the order. Justice Wylie added a few remarks to the opinion. He said that a writ of habeas corpus could not lie except in a case of false imprisonment,

and no question of this kind could be raised in the case of Dr. Wales. If he could not maintain an action for false imprisonment then he had not been imprisoned in such a way as to give him the benefit of the writ. Justice Wylie here cited authorities and continuing said: "In the present case the consequence of violating this order by Dr. Wales is that he will lose his office. That is the point. But this is a moral cause; it is not the presence of physical force. I have my doubts on the other point, as to the power of a Court-martial as a bureau officer, though I do not wish to commit myself on that subject." The application was accordingly denied.

The Court-martial for the trial of Dr. Wales resumed its proceedings (pursuant to the adjournment of March 9) at 12 o'clock the same day.

A communication from the accused was presented and read to the court. It sets forth that on April 9 the accused petitioned Judge Cox, of the Supreme Court of this District, for a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of testing the jurisdiction of the Court-martial to entertain the charges and specifications preferred against the accused. The writ was issued, but at 10:30 to-day it had been dismissed without a decision of the court upon the question of jurisdiction. The accused intended to carry the proceedings before the Supreme Court, of the United States, and the papers to that end were in process of preparation. The accused expected to present the question to the Supreme Court to-day or tomorrow morning, and would ask for a decision at the earliest practicable moment. Counsel for the accused submitted this without argument at this time in order that the court might, if it choose, consider whether it should await the action of the Supreme Court or proceed at once with the trial. The court therupon adjourned.

Counsel for ex-Surgeon-General Wales filed their appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States on Thursday from the recent action of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in discharging the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of their client. Counsel requested that the case be advanced. The case was fixed for consideration next Monday. The Wales court-martial met in the afternoon, and adjourned to await the action of the Supreme Court.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

Candidates for naval cadetships have already begun to arrive for the May examination, which begins on May 15. Most of the candidates come to Annapolis to prepare for the examination, having better facilities here for posting themselves. Others study at their homes. Forty-two were successful at the September examination.

Three appointments of cadets are to be made this year by President Cleveland to supply vacancies.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy will probably designate shortly one of the officers attached to the Naval Academy to perform the duties of librarian at the Academy in place of the late Prof. Karney, who died several weeks ago.

The weekly dances at the Naval Academy, which were discontinued during Lent, were resumed Saturday night, April 11, and will be continued during the season, alternating cadet hops with those given by naval officers. The cadets' annual graduating ball, which occurs this year about June 10, will, of course, be the chief social event this season.

THE U. S. S. OMAHA.

The U. S. S. Omaha, now fitting out at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, will probably go into commission about the 18th of this month. Work is being pushed forward with vigor, but the failing appropriations seem to indicate that she cannot be ready for sea before May 1, if that soon. When completed she will rank next to the Trenton as the most admirably and comfortably fitted out vessel in the U. S. Navy. In all features save the important one of battery she has been supplied in accordance with the most modern ideas of usefulness; electric lights of all kinds, electric call bells, artificial ventilation; and were it not for the old smooth bore, well nigh obsolete, type of guns she is forced to carry, might be called a most effective cruiser. With a battery of converted breech loading Parrott rifles she would compare favorably with any unarmored cruiser afloat in the world. Herroster is now complete, and comprises: Capt. Thos. O. Selfridge, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank Courtis, Lieut. W. W. Gilpatrick, Lieut. Albert Mertz, Lieut. Wm. Winder, Lieut. Mason Schufeld, Lieut. Chas. M. McCartney, Ensign Chas. H. Harlow, Ensign H. G. Dresel, Ensign Louis S. Van Duzer, Ensign Guy W. Brown, Chief Engineer Geo. W. Magee, Paymaster Geo. H. Griffin, Surgeon Edw. Kershner, P. Ast. Engineer John Pemberton, P. Ast. Engineer Geo. B. Ransom, Aast. Surgeon Chas. W. Rush, 1st Lieut. P. St. C. Murphy, Aast. Engineer Wm. D. Weaver, Pay Clerk Sam' Alexander, Boatswain Killin.

As THE retirement of Major Slack, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, which occurs May 7, draws near the interest in the choice of his successor increases. Certainly, some good reason should be shown why the next in rank, Captain W. B. Lowry, Assistant Q. M., should not be promoted. He is in every way capable, has had a valuable experience, and is a man of excellent judgment as well as upright character. The opinion of the Corps is shown by the fact that nearly two-thirds of its officers have united in a petition for the appointment of Captain Lowry. Lieutenant-Colonels Browne and Hebb, Majors Heywood, Houston, and Forney, Captain Schenck, A. Q. M., fifteen captains, sixteen first and seven second lieutenants of the line sign this petition. If faithful service is to be rewarded, certainly this petition should be favorably considered. Of over twenty-four years' service, Captain Lowry has given thirteen to the duties of his staff position, and as he is barred from promotion in the line he ought not to be passed over.

(From the San Francisco Call, March 28.)

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

The defence that the British navy can offer to any attacks on the Pacific American coast is comprised in the war ships Constance, Heroine, Mutine, Pelican, Sappho, Satellite and Swiftsure. Together they mount 58 guns. The Satellite is now at Esquimalt, while all the other vessels are to the south of Panama. The flagship of the Pacific squadron is the armored ship Swiftsure, Rear Admiral John K. E. Baird, which at the end of January was at Callao.

It is probable that at this time a majority of the fleet is moving northward. It is also believed that there have been three additional war vessels added to the fleet during the past few months. The protection of the English possessions in British Columbia and the merchant fleet in our portion of the Pacific Ocean would of course occupy their immediate attention in the case of a declaration of war with Russia. There are now in the harbor of San Francisco 46 British ships, and 38 British vessels are on their way to this port from all over the world. The effect of the imminence of war on marine insurance risks has already been felt.

AFFAIRS ON THE Isthmus.

We receive the first detailed reports of the part taken by the U. S. S. Galena in the disturbance at Colon too late to do more than refer to it this week. Lieut. Chas. H. Judd (though the report is not entirely clear as to this officer) and Naval Cadet Thorn R. Richardson, of the Galena, were with others arrested and taken to prison. Cadet Richardson was subsequently sent aboard with the announcement that the prisoners would be retained until the arms were delivered, and that should an effort be made to land men from the man-of-war the hostages would be shot. For this reason no men were landed. Later, Preston informed Consul Wright that unless he ordered Captain Dow to deliver the arms, he would shoot all the prisoners at sundown. Then the necessary order was given. Commander Kane, of the Galena, at this stepped forward, took possession of the Colon in the name of the United States, and after moving her from her wharf, made her fast to the Pacific Mail Dock.

At this time the whole available force of the Galena, with a machine gun, a three-inch rifle, and a twelve-pound howitzer, was on shore and occupying the United States Consulate, the Panama Railroad Office and the Pacific Mail wharf and office.

The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted admirably. Troops from the English gunboat *Lily* were also landed, and assisted in keeping guard. This guard caught many of the plunderers, as did also the men of the Galena. All caught redhanded were immediately tried, and on the following day shot. The Haytien General Portuzal, who is supposed to have set fire to the Government House was a close prisoner on board the Galena.

The City of Para, which left New York on April 3 with 202 marines, arrived at Colon April 11. Admiral Jouett telegraphs Secretary Whitney from Colon as follows:

The Tennessee arrived to-day. All well. I shall open transit to-morrow and keep it open. Everything is quiet here, but trouble is feared at Panama. I shall send 100 men to Panama to-morrow.

Secretary Whitney April 10, received the following telegram from Commander Kane, of the Galena: "Our forces are now guarding both ends of transit. Relief trains are running, but much uneasiness still exists. News from Cartagena to-day reports no change in the situation."

Admiral Jouett cabled the Secretary of the Navy on April 11, as follows:

I have opened Isthmus transit and trains will run regularly. Aspinwall and Panama and the whole railroad are all protected. Col. Heywood and 200 men and four field pieces are at Panama. Lieut. Wainwright and 80 men and two field pieces at Matachin. A guard of 50 men with rifles and howitzers in steelclad cars accompany each passenger train. This disposition of forces is permanent to prevent destruction of life and property by lawless bands. Affairs on the Isthmus unchanged.

In a cable despatch of April 13, he reports transit undisturbed and asks if coal can be sent by steam collier. Ice also is needed.

City of Para, arrived at Aspinwall, April 11. Situation unchanged. JOUETT.

The Navy Department received the following telegram from Admiral Jouett, dated Colon, April 15:

I crossed Isthmus yesterday. Good order continues. Our men are all sound and comfortable.

A despatch from Colon, April 16, says: "The troops by the Acapulco have arrived here safely. All are well. There are eleven hundred marines and sailors at the Isthmus. The Columbian forces are marching on Panama. Ruiz and the rebel forces have started on an armed schooner for Colon. The Galena has sailed to intercept them. There is a rebel camp near Colon. The Columbian authorities took 100 rebels and drowned them off Colon last night."

A cable despatch from Comdr. McCalla to the Navy Dept. reports his arrival at Aspinwall April 16, on the Acapulco.

Admiral Jouett has presented to the Department by cablegram of April 15, the suggestion of the surgeon of the fleet that a temporary hospital be erected at Aspinwall for the accomodation of any members of the shore detachment who may become sick. In the event of the force remaining on the Isthmus for more than a short time, this measure will be absolutely necessary. If the force is to be withdrawn at once, it would not seem to be advisable to expend several thousand dollars in erecting a temporary hospital. But it must be remembered Aspinwall is without houses.

The State Department has also received information to the effect that the family of the late Gen. Barrios has left Guatemala for San Francisco.

The President, April 10, received the following telegram from Gen. M. L. Barillas, dated at La Libertas:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that by the death of Gen. Barrios I have entered, according to the Constitution, upon the exercise of the duties of the Presidential office and have organized a new Cabinet. The attitude of my Government will be purely such as is required by the dignity and defence of the country.

Señor de Peralta, the Costa Rican Minister, received April 15, the following telegram from President Zaldivar, of Salvador, who was in command of the Army of that Republic at the battle of Chalchuapa:

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CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

A GENTLEMAN who served for a short time in the Army, and who is now prominent in political life, recently dropped some hints in private conversation which we report for the benefit of our readers in the Army and Navy. Two mistakes, he said, are made by officers in presenting measures to Congress: First, their bills are the expression of individual or class opinions, and not the matured result of careful discussion and decision by a majority of officers. Consequently, they are immediately subject to the assault of other officers and are killed by the opposition thus directed against them by the Services themselves. Next, he said, the bills suggested by officers usually propose an immediate and radical upsetting of the existing order. It seems to be forgotten that our Army and Navy are the growth of years; that their organization is not to be arbitrarily altered by a stroke of the pen. To establish an army or navy anew, and to alter one over, are by no means the same thing. We must deal with them as we would with an old house, to which we would add the modern improvements, assimilating the improvements to the structure so as to harmonize the two. While military principles may be the same the world over, they must be varied in their applications to differing conditions. Our Army and Navy have grown up with our free institutions, and they must continue to grow in harmony with these institutions or not at all.

Nor should we overlook the fact that the judgment to which we must ultimately appeal, in all matters requiring legislation, is a civil and not a military judgment. What is chiefly needed to instruct and influence this civil judgment is the development of a sound public opinion in the Services themselves; a public opinion based upon a discussion and comparison of personal military experiences, and a careful study of the laws and the experience of foreign services, in their application to our own Service. We have no such public opinion now, the Service opinions being as various and conflicting as the prejudices and interests of individuals or classes. Yet each of these varying or irreconcilable opinions are announced with all the confidence of universal acceptance. Is it strange that Congress finds itself bewildered and distracted with the sound of these jangling voices, and with the best of disposition to do nothing? If officers cannot agree as to what they want, how can they expect Congress to agree as to what should be given to them?

It is not only useless but annoying and irritating to have forty officers introducing forty separate and contradictory bills. What would be thought of our bankers if each introduced a separate bill to regulate the banking interests of the country? Business men first decide what they want, and then inform Congress; let the Army and Navy follow the same rule.

If you, gentlemen, favor any bill, said this Congressman, put in all your hard work on your brother officers. When you have convinced a majority of them, your bill will pass; all that will be necessary when

they are convinced will be for each officer to write to every member and Senator from his State a brief, polite note requesting him to vote for the bill. Congress must of necessity accept the decision of a majority of experts as correct, but what are they to do when all experts urge that something be done, yet do not agree as to what is the correct thing to do, and are, moreover, not prepared to support their opinion by quiet and convincing argument, that shows the result of study, thought, and calm discussion. In the absence of such agreement Congress, not unnaturally, relies upon the opinions of officers in Washington, whose personal interests may not coincide with those of other Corps of the Army, or on the opinions of ex-officers who are now in Congress. All bills introduced are on the suggestion or by the request of members of the Services or ex-officers, and while many interests in the country are in conflict, those of the Army and Navy are opposed to none. So all you gentlemen have to do, as Congress says in effect, "is to convince yourselves as to what is necessary to make the Services more efficient and you will have no trouble in convincing us."

Even in instances where Congress has been moved by a generous spirit towards one or the other Service they have had their kindly purpose distracted by protests from officers, anxious lest some one should receive an undue share of credit. All this is to the injury of the Services as a whole, which are thus presented in an ungracious attitude towards the law-making powers, and suffer in their esteem accordingly. The cultivation of a spirit of brotherhood and good fellowship; the display of a disposition to build up and never to tear down, will do more for the Services at Washington than any possible change of administration, for that cannot change the point of view from which the Army and Navy suffer themselves to be regarded. Let every man give to every other the same credit for good intentions that he asks for himself; let him guard himself studiously from unjust and ungenerous suspicions, and, above all, let him refrain from the expression of uncomplimentary judgments concerning the character, the motives, or the services of his brother officers, until he has the evidence which would satisfy any unprejudiced tribunal that his criticisms are just and that he is not influenced in presenting them by any motive merely personal to himself.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT is said to have become converted to the idea of rotation in the matter of details in the Army, and as a consequence those officers who have been at desirable posts for any great length of time are becoming somewhat anxious as to their future. There will probably not be many changes before the 1st of July, for the reason that the mileage fund is getting low; after that date the Tenure of Office act will be enforced. The Secretary proved that he thought changes in stations desirable when he acquiesced in the Lieutenant-General's recommendation for the transfers of regiments announced this week. These have been long urged, but could not be accomplished before, firstly because of the scarcity of funds, and secondly because the head of the Department did not appreciate their importance.

Some changes are shortly expected in the stations of officers of the Pay Corps. Three to four years is believed by the Secretary to be long enough for an officer to serve in any one place, except in rare cases, where the office seeks the man, by reason of his special adaptability for it. The duties of all paymasters being the same, a general change may therefore be expected among those who have been at one station for four years and upwards. The same might also be said of some of the other Staff Departments, though, as already said, no general change will take place until the new mileage fund is available.

Among the important changes expected soon may be mentioned the relieve of Colonel A. F. ROCKWELL, Q. M. Department, as Superintendent of the Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington; Col. S. D. STURGIS, 7th Cavalry, as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and Colonel WESLEY MERRITT, in August next, as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It seems to be pretty well settled that Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN M. WILSON, Engineer Corps, will be selected to succeed Colonel

ROCKWELL. As to the Governorship of the Soldiers' Home, the following retired officers are mentioned, one of the first two being considered as likely to be successful: General AUGUR, General HUNT, General INGALLS, Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER, Colonel W. B. SWEITZER, and Colonel MCKIBBEN.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS B. JONES, regimental quartermaster, 3d Infantry, was on Thursday appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, vice Smith, promoted. The announcement of this appointment will, we are sure, give general satisfaction, not only because of the character of the officer appointed, but because of the principles that guided the President in his choice. The record of Lieut. JONES and the commendations of his superiors were the only recommendations asked for. As will be seen from the list of acting quartermasters which was furnished to the President, and which here follows, Lieutenant JONES had the longest service of any. His volunteer service was also excellent. He entered the volunteer service as 1st lieutenant, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry, August 30, 1862, and was mustered out as lieutenant colonel, 213th Pennsylvania Infantry, July 31, 1865. Adjutant-General DRUM said on Thursday that the President could not have made a better selection had he searched the Army over.

Whatever mere partisans may say of the new Administration, it is sure to have the confidence and respect of the country, as well as of the Services, if it gives merit, capacity, and fidelity to duty the first place in its specifications of the qualifications for appointment and promotion. Kissing may go by favor, but not the selection to public office. Nothing has so tended to demoralize the military service as the failure to rigidly disregard merely personal considerations in the discharge of public duty. We welcome with satisfaction every indication that a different spirit prevails at Washington. The following officers have been serving as regimental quartermasters from the dates given with their names:

Frank B. Jones, 3d Inf., Aug. 11, '69.
Wm. W. Robinson, 7th Cav., Nov. 7, '73.
Fred. Fugler, 4th Cav., Aug. 1, '75.
S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., Aug. 1, '75.
Wm. P. Hall, 5th Cav., Oct. 5, '76.
Frank Thorpe, 5th Cav., Nov. 22, '76.
Wm. H. Miller, 1st Cav., Aug. 15, '78.
Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., April 14, '79.
Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th Inf., June 7, '79.
James Regan, 9th Inf., June 22, '79.
Geo. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf., June 20, '79.
Wm. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., July 1, '79.
Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf., July 1, '79.
Wm. V. Richards, 16th Inf., July 1, '80.
Alex. M. Patch, 4th Cav., Oct. 1, '80.
D. H. Clark, 15th Inf., Jan. 1, '81.
Sebree Smith, 2d Inf., Jan. 20, '81.
Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., Sept. 8, '81.
M. M. Maxon, 10th Cav., Oct. 1, '81.
Chas. L. Hodges, 25th Inf., June 1, '82.
S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf., Feb. 24, '82.
Thos. S. Mansford, 13th Inf., March 1, '82.
Thos. H. Barry, 1st Inf., March 11, '82.
T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., March 14, '82.
E. E. Harden, 7th Inf., March 31, '82.
C. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., June 30, '82.
F. H. Mills, 24th Inf., Nov. 1, '82.
John Cardland, 6th Inf., March 1, '83.
Edward A. Goodwin, 8th Cav., March 23, '83.
Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., April 23, '83.
J. F. Houston, 20th Inf., June 30, '83.
H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., Nov. 1, '83.
C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., March 1, '84.
C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., March 25, '84.
J. R. Cranston, 10th Inf., May 7, '84.
John F. Guilfoil, 9th Cav., May 7, '84.
S. Pratt, 3d Cav., May 20, '84.
R. J. Clagett, 23d Inf., June 9, '84.
John A. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., Sept. 1, '84.
Francis H. Hardee, 3d Cav., Nov. 28, '84.

THE decision of the War Department, which we published last week, that the retiring allowance of enlisted men under the recent act, shall consist of three-fourths of the pay proper, including additional pay for length of service, and three-fourths of the rations and clothing allowance, has caused some dissatisfaction, judging at least from several communications on the subject we have received this week. As, however, the official order has not yet been received, we refrain from comment until entirely certain of what the sum total of the retiring allowance under the law will be. Another question has arisen in connection with this matter, namely, that as the statutes provide for the payment of certain deposits of clothing and retained pay after discharge, will it not be necessary to discharge them before they can be allowed these amounts? And once discharged how can they be retired? A transfer to the retired list would hardly be regarded

as a discharge if consideration is given to the status of an officer who is retired. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be to discharge the soldier, re-enlist and then retire him. Colonel VOLKMAR is scratching his head over this perplexing question, the whole subject having been turned over to him, since his transfer to the Adjutant-General's Department. It was expected that the G. O. on this subject would have been issued this week, but in view of the unexpected questions that have come up it will be delayed until every point has been touched upon.

THE Omaha Herald in a recent article discusses the question of "Large and Small Military Garrisons." It recognizes the advantages of the present system of concentrating our small Army at large posts and thus affording better opportunity for instruction, etc. Still, as each post has but one commanding officer there is, it argues, no opportunity for the subordinate officers to obtain independent commands, and to cultivate those soldierly qualities of independence of action which, more than any other thing, makes great soldiers. Nearly all of our best officers, says the *Herald*, on both sides, during the war, came from those who, at remote stations on the frontier, had exercised independent command, where they were thrown upon their own resources, and, with a small force, were often called upon to undertake difficult and hazardous operations. Of such, were CANBY, SEDGWICK, SUMNER, C. F. SMITH, HARNEY, CROOK, THOMAS, A. J. SMITH, HANCOCK, ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, BRAGG, VANDORN, FITZ HUGH LEE, J. E. B. STEWART, GARNETT, BEE, and hundreds of others. The manly reliance, soldierly skill, boldness of action and quickness of perception acquired by these men, were gained, not in large garrisons, but at remote, dangerous, and independent posts, with only a handful of men under their command; and their services in the great war which followed, fully attest the value of such training. The force of the *Herald's* reasoning must to a certain extent, be admitted, yet, taking into consideration the small standing Army which the country chooses to maintain, the policy of large garrisons and consequent opportunity for thorough military instruction seems to us the best. But this also increases the need for constant study and effort on the part of our officers to keep pace with modern progress in the art of war and to perfect themselves mentally and physically for the responsible duties of their profession.

In a subsequent article on the same subject the *Herald* says: "The value of the Army to the country is in its officers, and not in the few thousand enlisted men in the ranks. In case of war the Regular Army would amount to little, except in the value of its officers, who are educated to know how to command great bodies of troops; how to transport, feed, and supply them. Recent legislation about the Army has been largely in the interest of the private soldier, and with bad results."

THE report of the Naval Clothing Board, which was sent to Paymaster REED of New York two weeks ago for examination and report, has been returned to the Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with some few suggestions as to change in the underwear proposed. The recommendations were not accepted, however, and the report, as originally made and printed in the JOURNAL of April 4, has been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and returned to the Secretary of the Navy, with the recommendation that it be printed at an early date.

THE Naval Advisory Board has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy requesting the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to investigate its action in regard to the recommendation for the acceptance of the *Dolphin*. The request is made upon the ground that false impressions have been formed as to the Board's honesty in the matter by reason of the non acceptance of its recommendation and the subsequent action of the Secretary in appointing a Board to inquire into the contract, etc. The Secretary declines to grant the request, holding that the Department is not supposed to take cognizance of mere rumors and impressions formed

from reading the newspapers. If, after a better acquaintance with the affairs of the Board, anything is discovered to warrant an investigation, the Secretary says he will not hesitate to appoint a Court of Inquiry.

FROM a discussion in the English House of Lords on the 16th of March of the question of organizing a colonial naval force, it appears that there has been frequent communications between the Admiralty and the colonies on these subjects, and besides that the officers commanding Her Majesty's Squadron in Australia have been in constant communication with the Home Government on the subject of rendering them assistance. Proposals have been made as to a scheme of organization, but the Admiralty were of opinion that it was not desirable to initiate it, believing that the colonies themselves should do so. In order, however, to facilitate it, Rear Admiral TRYON, shortly before he left the country in command of one of Her Majesty's ships for Australia, had been in communication with Lord NORTHBROOK, and with the Earl of Derby, in order that he might be able to lay before the Australian Government the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of bringing about a federation for the formation of a naval force. The naval service has been open to colonial cadets for some years with the view of encouraging the colonies in the formation of a colonial force, and a certain number of cadetships are given every year on the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, in continuance of his policy of giving regiments entitled to it a change of station whenever the transportation fund will permit, has this week directed that in June the 2d U. S. Artillery (Colonel AYRES) go South to the Gulf posts and the 3d Artillery (Colonel GIBSON) take the place of the 2d at Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry, etc. The 3d Artillery has been in the South since December, 1881, quite long enough, although a shorter tour than heretofore customary. The 5th Cavalry (Colonel MERRITT) goes to the Department of the Missouri, taking the place of the 9th Cavalry (Colonel EDWARD HATCH), which goes to the Department of the Platte. The 18th and the 20th Regiments of Infantry are to exchange stations, which will probably bring Colonel T. H. RUGER of the former to the command of the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, and give Colonel E. S. OTIS of the latter command of the District of Montana, with headquarters at Helena. We are glad to see the "Army Transportation" appropriation put to such good uses.

A CORRESPONDENT asks our opinion of a practice alleged to exist at some military posts and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, of allowing prisoners under sentence of General Court-martial their liberty, under a system of "parole" permitting them to go about pretty much as they please, do work other than that contemplated by the terms of their sentence, etc. That such a practice is general in the Army we do not believe, for it is a pernicious one, and certainly opposed to the interests of effective discipline. That it may, in certain cases, be for the good of the service to grant a prisoner a "parole" within the post is not disputed. We have never heard of such a practice at the Leavenworth prison where the formulated rules are very strict, and where there is an especial necessity for the most rigid enforcement of them.

A PRIVATE soldier, committed on a charge of disorderly conduct, had his sentence mitigated recently by General MILES because of the encouragement given him by the presence in the saloon when the offence occurred of the First Sergeant and the Sergeant-Major of his regiment. This coincides with our opinion, heretofore expressed, that there should be, both on and off duty, a rigid line of demarcation between non-commissioned officers and privates, if the discipline of the Service is to be maintained.

By the assignments of this week General TERRY loses a veteran member of his staff in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel HUGHES, Inspector-General, who goes to San Francisco for duty on the staff of General POPE. General ABSALOM BAIRD takes General DAVIS's place on General SCHOFIELD's staff at Chi-

cago, and Major BURTON goes to Fort Leavenworth as Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Captain G. B. RUSSELL, 9th Infantry, who has done many years' good service in the inspection branch of the Army. The Inspector-General's Department is, therefore, now arranged with reference to the best needs of the Service, DAVIS, at Washington; JONES, Division of the Atlantic; BAIRD, Division of the Missouri; HUGHES, Division of the Pacific; HEYL, Department of Texas, and BURTON, Department of the Missouri. Colonel BRECKINRIDGE is still on leave and unassigned.

Two officers of the Army, we regret to say, have resigned within the last fortnight under charges, which, if brought to trial, would undoubtedly have resulted in dismissal. They are Lieutenant JOHN O'CONNELL, 8th Infantry, and Lieutenant JULIUS H. PARDEE, 23d Infantry. The former was charged with disgraceful conduct toward a lady in San Francisco, and the latter with duplicating and triplicating his pay accounts. Lieutenant O'CONNELL was appointed from civil life after service as an officer of volunteers Jan. 22, 1867. Lieutenant PARDEE was graduated at the Military Academy at the foot, No. 41, of the class of 1871, of which JAMES R. WASSON was the head.

AT a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, the organization of which we announced last week, held at the Presidio of San Francisco on the evening of April 8, General A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., read an interesting paper entitled "A Field for the Army in Time of Peace." The attendance was large and the proceedings of much interest, and we predict a successful career for the new association.

THE Court-martial case of Brigadier General W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, was promulgated on Thursday. General HAZEN has been found guilty of the charges preferred, and sentenced to be censured in orders by the reviewing authority. President Cleveland, in his action upon the sentence, says :

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brig.-General William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., are hereby approved. In giving effect to the sentence of the court, it is to be observed that the more exalted the rank held by an officer of the Army, the greater is the responsibility resting upon him to afford through his own subordination to his superior officers an example for all others who may be of inferior rank in the Service. To an officer of fine sensibilities the mere fact of being brought to trial before a Court-martial must be in itself a mortification and punishment.

In the foregoing case the accused, whose high rank and long experience in the Service should have inspired him with a full realization of that respect for constituted authority which is essential to military discipline, has been adjudged guilty of indulging in unwarranted and captious criticism of his superior officer, the Secretary of War, thereby setting a pernicious example subversive of discipline and the interests of the Service. Subordination is necessarily the primal duty of a soldier, whatever his grade may be. In losing sight of this principle the accused has brought upon himself the condemnation of his brother officers who examined the charges against him and seriously impaired his own honorable record of previous conduct. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be forgotten. General Hazen will be released from arrest and assume the duties of his office.

IN the probable event of a great war, which may involve other European Powers than the two great nations now jealously regarding the Asiatic field, the offensive and defensive industries of the United States are pretty sure to be tested to their full extent. We have already indicated the demand likely to be made upon the manufacturers of small arms ammunition in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. If the combatants shall chance to fall short in small arms, our great private armories will also find their full production called for. The only establishments in the world having tool plant ready for the production of military repeating arms on any considerable scale are in this country. The REMINGTON armory, at Ilion, is now turning out two hundred stand of Lee detachable magazine rifles *per diem*, and within sixty days can quadruple this production.

It is very gratifying to be able to report a pronounced change of a favorable character in the condition of General GRANT. During the week he has been freer from pain than for a long preceding period of his sickness, and has gained strength and hopefulness in a remarkable manner. On Thurs-

day he surprised his family and the attendant physician by walking from his apartment unattended down to the dining room and occupying his accustomed chair at lunch. The possibility that the character of his disease has been misapprehended by the physicians is now more than a suggestion in many sanguine minds. It is certainly apparent, even to the most considerate that General GRANT's improvement for the week past gives reason to hope that he has months, if not years, of life before him.

THE financial embarrassments of Julius H. Pardee late 1st Lieutenant of the 23d U. S. Infantry, have given rise to several newspaper statements with little truth in them. The facts seem to be that he resigned April 10, under charges of duplicating pay accounts, the resignation was accepted, and soon afterwards he left Buffalo for his home. Lieutenant Pardee's military record otherwise was creditable, dating from June 12, 1871.

THE Midvale Steel Works has been given the contract for supplying a forging for an 8-inch steel gun for the Ordnance Department of the Army. This is the largest steel forging that that firm has yet undertaken to furnish, and the result is awaited with much interest.

THE survivors of the battle of Rivas, which took place April 11, 1856, between 450 of Walker's filibusters and 3,200 regulars of Costa Rica, celebrated the anniversary by a dinner and reunion in San Francisco on Saturday last.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. G. S. BLAKE, the widow of Commodore Blake, died on the 10th of April at the residence, in South Kensington, London, of her son, F. B. Blake. Mrs. Blake was a woman of a lovely Christian character, and her life was spent in deeds of kindness. She was a sister of Mrs. Pendergrast, the widow of Commodore Pendergrast, U. S. N., who died at Philadelphia in 1873. Mrs. Blake went abroad after the death of her husband, and lived with her only child, Mr. F. B. Blake, who resigned in 1870 when at the head of the Lieutenant-Commander's list. Mr. Blake would have been a Captain if he had remained in the Navy, as he graduated at the head of the '57 class, Naval Academy. He resigned to go in business in London, and is now one of the London members of the Boston and New York House of Blake Bros. and Co.

A sad accident occurred near Fort Monroe, Va., April 16, by which Mrs. Rebecca Reynolds, widow of Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U. S. N., lost her life. A party, consisting of Mrs. Reynolds and some friends, set out from Hampton in a flat-bottom boat, rowed by two colored men, to visit Old Point. The wind was blowing a gale, and a high sea was running at the time. As the boat was rounding the point, near the Baltimore pier, it became unmanageable and capsized within 100 feet of the beach. Mrs. Reynolds was swept off, but was finally brought to shore by J. W. Mobly, but died from exhaustion a few minutes after her rescue. The rest of the party were saved. Mrs. Reynolds has for many years been a prominent resident in Washington, where her sad death has caused deep grief.

DR. CHARLES M. HITCHCOCK, died recently at his residence near Napa, Cal., after an illness of several months. Mexican veterans will remember him well. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., August, 1885, and in the Mexican War highly distinguished himself at Buena Vista, being the Senior of the Medical Staff and Chief Director of the Hospitals. February 13, 1861, he was promoted Major and Surgeon, and March 31, 1863, he resigned and settled in California, where he attained much distinction in his profession and amassed a large fortune. His wife and daughter, Mrs. Lillie Coit, survive him.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that in our obituary notice last week of Major S. S. Elder, 2d U. S. Artillery, we omitted to refer to the fact that he served from 1853 to 1858 as private, corporal, sergeant, and 1st sergeant of Co. C, 2d U. S. Artillery. We had not overlooked the fact, but as the main features of the deceased officer's military service were recounted in Gen. Tidball's official order, we did not at the time make the addition referred to by our correspondent.

JOSHUA BAKER, who died this week in New Orleans, was a cadet at the Military Academy from Sept. 18, 1817 to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery,

July 1, 1819. He did not remain long in service, however, resigning July 1, 1820. Since that time he held many prominent civil positions in Kentucky and Louisiana, and in 1853 was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. In 1868 he was Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MRS. HAMMOND, wife of Dr. W. A. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the Army and now on the retired list, died at her residence in New York City April 14. The funeral services took place April 16. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Michael Nesbit, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hammond was well known socially in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, and was a zealous member of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. She was sixty years of age.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ROSE SARTORIUS, K. C. B., died a few days ago in his ninety-fifth year, after a most distinguished and varied career. He was present at the battle of Trafalgar and was in command of the *Slaney*, one of Sir Henry Maitland's squadron, when Napoleon surrendered to that officer. He thus took part in two of the most remarkable events of the present century.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that "Mrs. Regan, the charming wife of Lieut. James Regan, quartermaster, 9th Infantry, died suddenly at Fort Russell last week of Bright's disease. She was a universal favorite and possessed a lovely Christian character. Her husband reached Washington a few days since with her remains, brought East for interment at her home."

THE funeral services of the late Rear Admiral John Marston, U. S. N., took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, Philadelphia, April 10, and were largely attended, and many public manifestations of respect and esteem for the deceased officer were made.

MRS. SEAL, wife of Hon. Roderick Seal, of Mississippi City, died at New Orleans, La., April 4, 1885, at an advanced age. Her first husband was Lieutenant Jasper Strong, 1st U. S. Infantry, who resigned in 1823.

MRS. BLAKE, the venerable widow of Commodore George S. Blake, U. S. N., died at London, England, April 10, in her seventy-sixth year. She was the daughter of Commodore Samuel Barron, U. S. N., of Virginia.

MRS. BREWER, mother of the wife of Lieutenant Albert Ross, U. S. N., died at Annapolis, Md., April 6. The funeral ceremonies took place from the Naval Academy Chapel, April 8.

MRS. JANEWAY, mother of Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., died at Philadelphia this week. The funeral took place on Friday.

LEE'S OPINION OF GRANT.

GEORGE W. PEPPER, formerly a chaplain in Sherman's army, furnished the *New York Sun* with an interesting account of an interview he had with General Robt. E. Lee at his house in Richmond, Va., when Sherman and his army were passing through there in 1865. The subject of Lincoln's assassination was introduced, and Lee's reply is thus described:

Let the avenger's blow, he almost shrieked, "fall upon the guilty; let not my innocent soldiers suffer. Lincoln would have been our best friend. He was a fond father; his heart was kind and tender; he had hosts of enthusiastic friends; he had done us no wrong; and yet such a man is pistolized in Washington as if he were the greatest enemy of the human race. We may boast of our civilization; but there is surely something wrong in the society which produces such villains as Booth, and such crimes as Lincoln's assassination."

To my question, "Do you think the war is over?" he replied very emphatically: "Yes, sir; and had it not been for the politicians it would never have commenced. I was opposed to the war at the beginning; I wept when I heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. I sought retirement so that I might not hear or see any of the leaders, the greatest and aim of whose statesmanship was to precipitate the havoc that subsequently swept our fields and cities. But when Virginia, my native State, seceded, there was only one course for me to pursue, and that was to go with my people."

Gen. Lee next adverted to the character of Gen. Grant, of whom he spoke at length in most enthusiastic terms. He ascribed to him the possession of the grandest attributes of American manhood, and said that he possessed the military talents requisite for the organization of armies. In the generous terms accorded to the impoverished South, of which he spoke several times, Grant had won for himself imperishable renown.

"I wish," said General Lee, "to do simple justice to General Grant, when I say that his action toward my army is without a parallel in the annals of nations. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, having neither food nor raiment, hungry and footsore, came before him in the hour of surrender, it was then that General Grant immediately issued the humane order that 40,000 rations should be given to them. And that was not all. I was giving orders to one of my subordinate officers, who was making out the list of things to be surrendered. I told him to include the horses. At that very moment General Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on, quickly rose from the camp stool and said: 'No, no, General Lee, no surrender of the horses. Not one, not one. Keep them all. Your poor people will need them for the spring crops.' It was a scene never to be forgotten."

As Lee spoke he paced the room, and with tears streaming down his cheeks repeated two or three times this incident of the surrender.

I then asked him whom he thought to be the greatest of Federal soldiers. "Indeed, sir, judged by Napoleon's test of 'Who did all that?' General Grant is the greatest of living American or European soldiers."

OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WITH every change in the administration of the Government, many propositions have been offered by sensible officers, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of its naval establishment, but its fighting force has been rapidly diminishing, through neglect to replace our worn out war vessels with others of improved types, and to provide such ordnance as would give efficiency, until we have become the "laughing stock" of even the fourth rate naval powers of the world.

It is indeed lamentable that the wants and value of the Navy have been so little understood and appreciated by our national legislators and the civilian head of that Department, as an arm of defence, a protection to commerce, a training school for seamen, and for its use in extending our hydrographic and physical knowledge of the world. Let us review what has transpired within the past few years in the matter of improvement and reform. About three years ago there was the advent of a naval administration of reform. What did it accomplish, and what did it omit to do? It proposed to cut down, right and left, the "Top heavy Navy." It halved in numbers the grade of rear admirals, quartered that of commodore, and decimated, or tried to decimate, the captains, and it asked for an additional Secretary of the Navy to administer the nauseous doses, and it created an "Intelligence Office."

After slaughtering the admirals, this reform administration deliberately went to work, of its own motion, and made a lot of *acting* rear admirals, without the advice and consent of the Senate, on the plea that there were not enough to command the squadrons. It endeavored to absorb everything afloat, and convert the Navy into a Revenue Marine—a Geodetic Survey—Fish Commission, and to do the duty of all the ducks and geese in the waters.

This reform proposed to close up and abolish the national navy-yards and leave them to rot. It advocated promotion by selection for its favorites; it got up another Naval Academy on the top of a hill on an island near Newport, R. I., and called it a "War College," where naval tactics were to be taught without ships afloat, and on the dry land of Coaster's Island; and secured for it an appropriation of \$8,000 from the coffers of the National Treasury. Reform ordered wives and families of officers not to go or come. It forbid the Right of Petition, or of communication by letter, on naval subjects, from an officer to a member of Congress; it quarreled with everything and everybody, the retired admirals included, and it appropriated public vessels for the purpose of summer coast junkettings. It did not reform ships, guns or discipline, but filled the Navy with universal contention and disaffection.

As the present Administration, in assuming the executive management of the Government, pledges itself to the true interests of the whole country, unbiassed by the trammels of mere party discipline, the writer of this communication has hopes that its action as regards the Navy, may be wise, liberal, and reformatory of its present evils; and, therefore, offers a few suggestions to that end, which may assist the Hon. Secretary in his consideration of the subject.

In an admirable article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 21, entitled "Political Methods in Naval Administration," the keynote of successful reform is sounded in the words: "Let there be a regular Board of Admiralty, composed of men not in the Navy Department, and free from bureaux cliques and jealousies. Let all Advisory Boards be abolished, and hold the Board of Admiralty to a strict responsibility for its professional acts to the Secretary of the Navy; and then we shall have done with the régime of political methods, of arbitrary authority, and a distempered administration of spleen and venom." These are expressions of wisdom and loving interest in the Naval Service.

This Board of Admiralty should be organized and maintained from the higher grades of the Navy, and its members selected with reference to character and professional experience; its duties should embrace everything pertaining to the Service, including the detail of its personnel, and the regulations for its routine and government, subject to the approval of the head of the Department.

The Naval Bureau should be continued as now, for the better division of professional work, but their chiefs and assistants should be nominated by the Board of Admiralty to the Secretary of the Navy, from the several grades now allowed by law and be ordered on that duty without additional rank or emolument, but with the compensation of officers on "other duty." These bureaus should be at all times in readiness to supply information required by the Board of Admiralty, and their chiefs should have no authority in the issuance of circulars of instruction to their official representatives at home stations or abroad; or institute any change whatever, without the approval and consent of said Board of Admiralty.

The selection of chiefs of naval bureaus, under the present method, subject to confirmation by the Senate for a specified term, and with additional rank and pay, presents several serious objections.

1. It invites, regardless of merit and ability, a struggle among a certain class of ambitious and selfish officers for higher pecuniary compensation and an extension of official authority and personal importance through the additional rank conferred by these appointments; the success being invariably decided by the maximum influence of political and social interests and which, ultimately results in personal heart-burnings and professional demoralization.

2. The present method of appointment of bureau chiefs for a specified term of service, is an embarrassment and restriction upon the Naval Cabinet Minister which should be promptly corrected; and no implied "tenure of office" act should constrain that functionary from removing such members of his official household as evince moral unworthiness or inefficiency in the discharge of duty. Naval officers in all lands have been honored for their loyal devotion and integrity of purpose, and personal sacrifice for the glory of their country have ever characterized the action of right-minded men of the profession. Such men well deserve appreciation and honorable treatment from their respective countries, and this they claim through an impartial

enforcement of the laws and assignments to duty. No officer of any service should be permitted, through the influence of friends or patrons, to retain for an extended period any place of honor, ease or profit, to the exclusion of his professional peers, but all should enjoy equal chances to demonstrate their abilities to occupy positions of trust and responsibility; nor should any line officer of our Navy receive advancement to higher rank unless he brings to it the qualifications of morality and honest service, *afloat and ashore*, in the preceding grades of Naval pupilage and progress.

Among other economies and salutary reforms conducive to the efficiency of the Naval service, the grade of civil engineer should be allowed to lapse by resignations and deaths in that corps. The usual duties of that office, in our Navy yards and elsewhere, can be as satisfactorily performed by any of the graduates of the Naval Academy. No Assistant Naval Constructor should be advanced to the higher grade unless he shall have performed three years active duty *at sea* in a vessel of war, and flagships on foreign service should have such officers attached to them with duties defined by the department. No Naval Constructor can produce a fine model of a warship without experience in one *at sea*, under the varied conditions of a long cruise.

Appointments to the grade of warrant officer of the Navy should be made (as was promised, but not executed) from the full graduated apprentices of the Service; and every rating on shipboard should be filled, after careful examination by a Board, ordered by the Commander, to decide the fitness and merits of candidates; and, the "Discharges" or "Certificates" issued to men, on the expiration of Enlistment, should be in strict accordance with their standing on the "conduct" book, including its professional record. With regard to the recent establishment of a Naval College, in the vicinity of one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the country, for the *presumed* higher education of naval officers, and for which an appropriation has been made by Congress—is such an Institution at this time needed? It cannot be considered an annex to the Naval Academy, for its name implies a more extended curriculum of instruction. It cannot be for those officers who have just passed through the Academic ordeal, and are to digest, in practice, what they have acquired theoretically, but, for those of rank and experience in the duties of their grand profession. If the latter inference be admitted, such instruction should be imparted in the form of lectures by experts, and officers invited or permitted by the Department to avail themselves of such advantages of culture, should be given all the freedom of debate on the subjects presented, and exempted from the annoying personal restraints of mere scholastic discipline. For such purposes the Academy at Annapolis, with its excellent professional library, its fine lecture halls, model rooms, apparatus, etc., etc., with its quiet for study, seems to be the most appropriate place; and these advantages are attainable without the expenditure of an additional dollar from the Government exchequer.

VERITAS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Furrier, Fort Steele.—Appointments as Army Veterinary Surgeons are confined to the graduates of established and reputable veterinary schools or college. Consult para. 28 to 22 Army Regulations, 1881.

M. U.—If it can be clearly proved that the deafness was contracted in the line of duty you would certainly be entitled to a pension.

P. G.—You have misconstrued the decision of the Secretary of War referred to. There has been no such "total change of character" in the punishment in your case as to constitute an illegality under the terms of the decision. Read it carefully again.

J. S. S.—Certainly the Service would count even if under a different name, but you should take steps to prove conclusively your entire length of service under your assumed as well as proper name. Consult your company commander.

Old Soldiers.—The outdoor allowance, as it is called, from the Soldiers' Home might be given to those enlisted men entitled to the benefits of the Home, who may be retired under the recent act, but whether the Commissioners will grant it under such circumstances remains to be seen. Better write them on the subject.

W. W. asks: Should hospital stewards appear under arms with troops at reviews and inspections? Ans.—Custom requires it, although the regulations are silent on the subject.

2. What is the proper "arm" for a hospital steward? These questions asked with reference to A. R. 271 (G. O. No. 2, A. G. 1885) and A. R. 279 to 286. Ans.—The sword is the "arm," although even as to that the regulations say nothing specifically, but by inference the proper "arm" is the non-commissioned officer's sword.

Constant Reader asks whether the bill of Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey to remove the charge of desertion against men of the Navy and Marine Corps, who absented themselves after the end of the War, has yet become a law.

Ans.—No such bill was passed.

Crack Shot asks: 1. Are there any vacancies in the Army for 2d Lieutenants? Ans.—Yes, several.

2. Can the Secretary of War appoint a civilian to be 2d Lieutenant when no vacancy exists? Ans.—He cannot. The power of appointment is not vested in him.

3. What are the requirements for one desiring such a position? Ans.—See our answer to H. P. in JOURNAL of April 11, 1886, (p. 749).

4. Are there competitive examinations for such positions as in the civil service? Ans.—There are examinations by Board of Army officers which partake somewhat of the nature of civil service examinations, but have no connection with them.

A correspondent asks for some information as to the relation existing between an officer, assigned to a specific duty by the direct order of the Secretary, and his senior within the limits of whose command that duty is to be performed:

1. An officer entitled by law and regulations to command, assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to perform a particular duty with a force placed under his control to enable him to perform such duty, cannot rightfully be disturbed by any senior, although the field of duty may be within the limits of the command of the latter.

2. The orders of a head of a Department in the administration of affairs properly within the sphere of his duties, are presumed to be the orders of the President.

3. Should a senior attempt to interfere, the duty of the junior would be to exhibit his orders, and should the senior interfere notwithstanding, he would do so at his peril.

4. The senior cannot exercise any control or command over an officer, on whom special powers have been conferred

by the Secretary of the Navy, acting for the President, unless the senior's orders are of such full scope as to warrant it.

5. It would be the duty of the senior to aid the junior in every possible way to execute the trust confided to him to reinforce him if necessary in a military measure and protect him in every possible way.

6. For the time being the junior is supreme, within the sphere of his duties, as prescribed in his orders, and anyone attempting to thwart or to control him, would do so at his risk.

7. Although it cannot be considered as strictly within the limits of official courtesy or in accordance with general military custom, to give an independent command within the jurisdiction of another of superior rank, to a junior, the authority to do so can scarcely be questioned.

The following decision made by the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Army, to our Philadelphia correspondent, Mr. J. T. Stern, after upsets the general views entertained as to the status of the commanding officer at reviews. At reviews of battalions and brigades, as is prescribed in the case of reviews of divisions and corps, the commanding officer thereof and their staff officers should, when they take their places on the right of the reviewing officer, sheathe their swords. The commanding officer, when he leaves the column and takes his position on the right of the reviewing officer, constructively relinquishes his command, for the time being, to the reviewing officer. The forms of "dress parade," prescribed by the tactics, is applicable to a mixed command of different arms of the Service.

STACKING WITH THE SWIVEL.

In answer to several correspondents we publish copy of G. O. 2, A. G. O., Jan. 3, 1883:

The men being at *order arms*, bayonets unfixed, the instructor commands:

1. STACK, 2. ARMS.

At the command *stack*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece, barrel to the front (the barrel turning to the left), and inclines it slightly forward, grasping it with the left hand at the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece to his file leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws it, barrel to the rear, two feet in front of his own piece, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece, and inclines both to the right. Each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece with the right hand between the bands, the left hand guiding the hook swivel, which he holds near the hook swivels of the other pieces.

At the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank engages the hook of his piece with the free hook of the piece of the even number of the rear rank. He then turns the barrel downward and to the right between the other two—so that it shall rest upon their intersection—and rests the butt about fifteen inches in front of his right foot.

The stack being formed and aligned, the command *lay on loose pieces* is given, at which the remaining pieces in the rear rank are passed to the even numbers in the front rank, who lay them on the stacks. The pieces of the file closers are laid on the stack at the same time.

To resume arms.

The instructor commands:

1. SQUAD, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the second command the men resume their places in rear of the stacks and come to attention. At the command *take*, the pieces of the odd-numbered men of the rear rank and of the file closers are passed to them; each even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear rank man with the right hand, grasping both between the bands; each odd number of the front rank grasps his own piece in the same way with the right hand. At the command *arms*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece to the left, disengaging it from the piece of his rear rank man, which he returns to him; each odd number of the front rank at the same time disengages his own piece by turning it to the right; all resuming the order arms.

If in single rank, number two of each four makes the stack, using the piece of number three as explained for the even numbered rear rank man; number one using his own piece as explained for the odd numbered front rank man, and the loose pieces are passed and laid on as before. In breaking the stack the loose pieces are passed as before, and the stack is broken as when in two ranks, number two taking his own piece in his right hand and that of number three in his left, which he passes to him on breaking the stack. Number one grasps his own piece with his right hand.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Congress met this week in Chicago and held interesting sessions. In the absence of General Hancock, U. S. A., General R. B. Hayes presided. The annual banquet was held on the evening of Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery, lately organized, held on Wednesday evening, April 18, the following were balloted for: Capt. C. B. Hull, U. S. V.; Surgeon H. E. Smith, U. S. V.; Surgeon H. F. Lyster, U. S. V.; Gen. B. R. Pierce, U. S. V.; Gen. W. H. Withington, U. S. V.; the veteran Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A.; Col. S. E. Pittman, U. S. A.; Col. W. B. McCrary, U. S. V.; Medical Inspector G. K. Johnson, U. S. V.; Gen. J. H. Kidd, U. S. V.; Col. E. S. Pierce, U. S. V.; Capt. L. M. Wing, U. S. V.; Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster U. S. Army; Gen. S. S. Matthews, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. N. Cox, U. S. V.; Capt. J. G. Dickinson, U. S. V.; Capt. C. Y. Osburn, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. S. Draper, U. S. V.; Major J. H. Cummins, U. S. V.; Col. J. S. Farrar, U. S. V.; Major G. W. Chandler, U. S. V.; Col. W. W. Dunfield, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. Yeaman, U. S. V.; Capt. L. W. Heath, U. S. V.; Surgeon C. A. Devendorf, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. A. Sumner, U. S. V., and Lieut. W. G. Thompson, U. S. V. The Commandery has started on a successful career. Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., is Commander, and Major S. L. Fuller, U. S. V., Recorder.

The Pennsylvania Commandery at a recent meeting paid fitting tribute in a series of obituary resolutions to the memory of the late Rear Admiral G. F. Emmons and Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, U. S. N.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, to be held at San Francisco, April 18, the following candidates will be balloted for: Maj. A. K. Arnold, 6th U. S. Cav.; Capt. J. A. Snyder, U. S. Inf.; Capt. W. Quinton, 7th U. S. Inf.; Medical Storekeeper J. Henry Johnson, U. S. A.; Chaplain C. M. Blakely, U. S. A.; Lt. D. Robinson, 7th U. S. Inf.; Lt. P. G. Wood, 22d U. S. Inf.; Surg. H. Andrus, 5th U. S. Cav.; Lt. W. P. Peabody, 5th U. S. Inf.; Lt. H. Johnson, Jr., 5th U. S. Inf. This Commandery has issued a handy register of its members up to March 25, 1885, showing a total of 303.

The Hydrographic Office has recently published some valuable charts which will be welcomed by navigators. Among these are a large chart of the North Atlantic Ocean in two sheets, giving soundings and the limits of field ice; a chart of the Red Sea and the Valley of the Nile, which will be found useful especially to those who keep an eye on the military operations now going on in the Nile Valley and the Soudan; the Môle of St. Nicholas, Island of St. Domingo (from the latest English survey), and a chart of the Polar regions, Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea, which shows the latest discoveries down to 1884.

THE proprietor of a menagerie relates that one of his lions once had a thorn taken out of his paw by a French Major in Algeria. The lion afterward ran over the list of officers belonging to the regiment of his benefactor, and, out of gratitude, devoured both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, whose places were then filled by the good Major.—Exchange.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE N. Y. CAMP OF 1885.

WITH the passage of the appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase and improvement of the camp ground at Peekskill, the advantages of an encampment during the coming summer have been secured to the New York National Guard. As the time at disposal of the authorities, meanwhile, for ordering the troops there, is very short, no extensive alterations for this year need to be expected. The principal work in the direction of preparing the grounds for larger encampments will not commence until the troops have been ordered home. In view of this fact the affair will be conducted on the basis of previous years and only one regiment will be ordered at a time. Adjutant General Farnsworth, who was in consultation about the matter on Saturday last with Generals Wylie and Briggs, intends to order organizations out according to roster, and this would bring out during the present season the 8th, 11th, 12th, 22d, 23d, and 47th regiments. But it is understood that some of these organizations prefer to hold over for another year, and this will doubtless open the way for some other regiment, most probably the Seventh, who are very anxious to go, but whose turn in regular order would not arrive until a year later.

We defer going into the subject in a more detailed manner until a later period, when matters become more definitely settled. The Adjutant General, Chief of Ordnance and Inspector General will hold another consultation to-day, April 18. There is no doubt, however, that for the present season a more abundant and purer supply of water from the Peekskill water works, more extended bathing facilities and improved drainage, will be secured.

ARMORIES FOR DEFENCE.

THE planning and building of new armories is just now occupying the attention of the First N. Y. Division, and we are glad to see that the question of fitting the new armories for defence is not to be overlooked. With reference to this requirement the following occurred to us when looking at the plans of the Armory of the 12th regiment:

1. As the main entrance to the armory on 9th avenue is direct (i. e. without intervening hallway) it would be desirable to have a projection over doorway arranged like a machicouli gallery to fire directly down on any parties attempting to batter the door or to place dynamite against. This in addition to the projecting places at each angle, which give some cross fire, but are insufficient in case of a vigorous attack.

2. Doors should be at least 5 inches of oak and covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel, to be loopholed and loopholes covered with steel shutters.

3. All windows to have steel shutters of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness, these to be loopholed. As these would be quite heavy, only 6 feet lower part might be of $\frac{1}{2}$, the rest being of $\frac{1}{4}$ thickness. This is of particular importance for windows in basement and in the executive (office) portion of the building.

Nothing short of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel will stop a bullet of 550 to 600 grains fired with 100 grains powder from a Creedmoor or similar rifling. These will be fired at comparatively short range. If they harden the bullet slightly, even the $\frac{1}{2}$ steel will not be a sure protection. The armory should be a model of its kind.

No doubt the defensive requirements will be duly considered and provided for by a soldier of General Shaler's training, who in a great measure has the details of design in his charge.

In his interesting lecture delivered before the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., March 18, Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, had some remarks on this subject from which we quote. He said:

Assuming an outbreak, the first consideration is the regimental place of assembly—the Armory. This being the storage place for the arms the mob will naturally attempt to forestall the arrival of the members of the regiment, seizing, if possible, the arms and ammunition, for their own use, whilst depriving the troops of their means of aggression. The Armory should therefore be capable of defence by a small number. The doorways should be few in number, and have hallways with strong interior doors. The hallways should be commanded from the adjacent rooms, the walls being loopholed from these. As economy of ground in the city would make a regular building undesirable, its equivalent for all purposes will be obtained by building at the corners, projecting galleries from the angles on the 2d and 3d stories. These should be properly loopholed, and of such dimensions that a machine gun could be used therein if necessary. The windows should be provided with projecting iron or steel shutters at least one-half inch thick, loopholed for rifles, both in front, sides and bottom. A loopholed port height on the roof, with turrets at the angles, would not detract from the architectural effect and add no little to the defensibility of the Armory. The access from floor to floor should be such as to enable a small number defending to hold their own against large numbers attacking. The arms and ammunition should be kept in the upper stories.

Two essentials, water supply and gaslight are likely to be cut off by the mob. The large roof area of an Armory could collect a considerable amount of water, which should be stored in suitable cisterns. The water should be thoroughly filtered in its course to the cistern. A large tank should be placed in the upper story, and force pump connected with the cistern to be used for distribution, and in case of fire. For lighting purposes an ample number of kerosene oil lamps, appurtenances and oil, should be kept on hand and in readiness for use, being distributed in places where to be used. It will be of great importance under these circumstances, to have the exterior of the building and surrounding streets thoroughly lighted. The electric light seems the most suitable for this. This may be obtained for temporary use with the least outlay, by means of galvanic batteries; still better than this, however, would be a small dynamo and steam or petroleum motor. The necessary plant would not cost much, and would be invaluable, in case of disturbances, in facilitating a thorough guarding of the approaches to the Armory.

Indeed, a number of small dynamos and motors mounted on a light cart, would not be the least valuable adjunct for night guard duty of streets deprived of the customary gas and electric lights. Cooking and table appliances sufficient for the entire command should be in store. Blankets and bedsheets should not be lacking. The Armory should contain well equipped dispensary and hospital rooms, with facilities for performing surgical operations.

For street lighting, entrenching tools, such as picks and shovels, as also crowbars and axes, will be required. These, with extra ammunition, should be kept in store, not trusting to obtaining them in a haphazard way when they are needed. A number of handcarts should be on hand for transportation purposes. Wooden wheels and cart-bodies are apt to deteriorate and become unservable, long kept in storage. I would therefore suggest carts with light iron wheels (resembling those of velocipedes) with steel cart bodies, so arranged as to make them serve as mantlets, being properly loopholed for the rifles and hooded overhead; thus they will serve in making attacks on barricades, which may also be alarmed by fires from adjoining roofs.

Upon riot alarm being given, each member of the regiment should have at the Armory provided when practicable with provisions sufficient for at least one day. The situation may be such as to preclude obtaining supplies for the entire command without some delay, and if such provision is generally made by the individual members it will serve to relieve the administrative branches of immediate pressure, and enable the regiment to be thrown into action without delay. The regimental commissary should, however, be provided for emergencies of this character with the necessary funds or authority to obtain at least three days supplies and let no time be lost in getting them into the Armory. It will be well to have the details of this clearly laid out beforehand, and be prepared for contingencies of being debarred from some of the expected sources of supplies.

MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

This proposed competition, owing to the inability of the promoter to carry it out as intended, has been for the present abandoned, the reasons being given in the communication which follows, and which has been sent to all entered for the competition:

NEW YORK, April 16, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR: When the "Grand Military Test of Physical Endurance" was first proposed, Judge Davis kindly consented to be chairman of the Syndicate, and General Molineux chairman of the Military Committee, they relying on a distinct promise from me that no action would be taken in this matter that could in any way involve or compromise any member of this committee who had honored me with their confidence, and that I would progress no farther than the necessary preliminaries, unless I could fully assure them that the "proposed programme" would be carried out with complete success, and in such a manner as would reflect credit upon the National Guard of the United States and all associated with this project. Since it was made public, events have transpired in Europe and on the Canadian frontier that have precluded the possibility of the contests being "International" in their character, and, therefore, the programme for two most interesting weeks had to be abandoned.

Under these circumstances, it was reduced to a purely local matter, and as there are fifty-eight applications for entry from the 1st and 2d Divisions, and ten applications from other States, I was in hopes to carry out a part of the programme, but after consultation with members of the committee, in view of the fact that one of the most active workers on the Military Committee is dangerously ill, and to other unforeseen circumstances, it has been thought advisable to withdraw this affair for the present.

I take the earliest opportunity to notify those who have made application for entry as competitors, and those who so kindly added their names to the committee. I most heartily thank the members of the committee, and many Adjutant-Generals, and other military gentlemen throughout the States, for their cordial co-operation in my humble efforts, and cherish the hope that they and all interested will appreciate my motive for thus withdrawing the project, which, at most, could only be attended with partial success.

With sentiments of respect,

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, Director-General.

NEW YORK.

We are in receipt of the official Register of Officers of the National Guard up to Dec. 31, 1884. The book is arranged in shape for easy reference and gives full information on all necessary points, another evidence of the thoroughness of its compiler—Col. Fred. Phisterer.

We are in receipt of handsome invitations to the review of the 13th Regiment on Thursday, April 23, by Brig.-General C. T. Christensen.

The 47th, which assembled for drill and instruction on Friday, April 17, will be reviewed by Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn, in State Service uniform, white helmets, and gloves, on Friday, April 24, at 8 P. M. The regiment had church parade on April 12.

The 15th Separate Company, Poughkeepsie, under command of 1st Lieut Charles W. Ulrich, arrived via West Shore R. R., at 7:50 P. M., Monday, April 13, as guests of Co. F, 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn. They had in ranks 3 officers and 44 enlisted men, with Col. A. F. Lindley, Lieut.-Col. John A. Van Keuren, Col. E. J. Courtenay, Major Lindsey Williams, and Surgeon John P. Wilson. The reception by Co. F, 14th Regt., Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, was elegant. A review and dress parade under Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, with a grand ball, closed the festivities. Capt. Myers, 15th, was absent, unfortunately, owing to illness of his partner. The command left Jersey City at 5:40 P. M. Tuesday, on arrival home to be received by the 19th Separate Company with a banquet, Major Haubennest to have charge.

The reception of Co. H, 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which was recently held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, was one of the most enjoyable and select entertainments of the season. A large number of guests were present, among whom were many prominent Military, Naval, and National Guard officers. Gilmore's celebrated band furnished the music in its usual eloquent style, several of the compositions being written specially for this occasion, and greatly admired by the guests. Mr. P. S. Gilmore led the band in person. The various committees and officers were indefatigable in their attention to the guests. The reception committee especially distinguished itself and its kindness will be a pleasing remembrance, as will be the whole entertainment.

We have invitations to the Annual Reunion of the Hawkins' Zouave Association at Dixon Hall, Monday, April 24.

Veterans' Sons and Drum and Fife Corps of Rankin Post, No. 19, gave a handsome entertainment on Tuesday evening, April 7.

The usual annual order for rifle practice by the National Guard was issued on April 9. The subject presents no important change in any of its essential features, but we notice that in firing at 300 yards the sitting as well as the kneeling position is allowed. We regret that no provision for transportation has

been made for men who are prevented from attending practice with their organizations, but subsequently find it convenient to visit the range.

The 9th Regiment has been ordered to drill on Tuesday, April 21, and Friday, April 24, and will parade for battalion drill and presentation of marksman's badges on April 28. The number of marksmen who qualified in 1884 is 72. In announcing the resignation of Captains George A. Hussey and Walter Scott, Colonel Seward says: "By the resignation of these officers the regiment sustains a loss not easily repaired. Their connection with the organization antedates the beginning of the late war, through which both served with honor and credit to themselves and the command to which they were attached. Their patriotism and devotion to duty are recognized and appreciated by their late comrades, and they take with them in their retirement the best wishes of the whole command for their future prosperity and success."

We are pleased to learn that the recovery of Colonel Josiah Porter, 22d Regiment, is slowly but steadily progressing. When sufficiently well he will either go South or to Europe in order to be thoroughly prepared to take command of his regiment when it goes into camp. The armory of the 22d Regiment has been re-leased for another two years, and the owner is obliged to make such repairs as the Colonel may think necessary. The officers of the regiment passed a well drawn set of resolutions expressing their sympathy with General Grant. The last quarterly return showed a total strength of 568, exclusive of band, with a net loss of 18 since last return. The regiment will give another promenade concert and dress parade on Monday, May 4. Captain E. De Kay Townsend, formerly a member of this company and now a captain of the 71st Regiment, is strongly talked of as his successor. The companies are now engaged in skirmish drill exercises.

The bill for \$50,000 for completion of the 47th Regimental armory has passed the Legislature.

The annual drill for the Partridge Medal by Company K, 22d Regiment, came off on Thursday, April 10, and after a spirited contest Corporal Fred. T. Aldridge was declared the winner.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, lectured to the officers and a large number of other members of the 12th Regt. on Wednesday evening, April 15th, on "Military Education; what an officer of the National Guard should study and how much he should know concerning tactics (infantry and artillery), outposts, field fortifications, signalling, etc." The lecture was one of the most interesting ever delivered before an audience of this kind—in fact it would have made its mark before an auditorium of much higher professional military knowledge than a National Guardsman is supposed to possess. The speaker treated all his subjects (except the outpost duty which was omitted for lack of time) in an exhaustive, but clear and able manner; his citations of facts were happy, his demonstrations on the blackboard simple and plain, and his rapid and pleasant style of delivery, together with his evident enthusiasm on the subject, kept the audience spellbound. His suggestions as to the general instruction of State troops, to the management of a signal corps, the transportation of troops in riots, (with a special view to New York City) his demonstrations as to the effect of modern rifle fire in battle, etc., were original, and the Twelfth have heard some things which will furnish them food for reflection for a long time. It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the efforts of the lecturer were thoroughly appreciated and that his teachings apparently did not fall on barren ground. On account of pressure of time and space we have to defer a detailed account of the lecture until a later issue.

COMPANIES B, G and H reported on Tuesday, April 7, and were formed under command of Major Riker in four companies, twelve front, Company H with its front and rear rank forming the two centre companies. The drill was commenced as on the night before, with break from the right to march to the left by company, the turns being very ragged. After wheeling into line from the march, column of fours was formed and circled the room. The Major then ordered fours left, but failed to give the word "march." The two right companies continued direct, while the two left companies wheeled into line and advanced, why, equally puzzled the instructor and the spectators. After straightening this error, column of fours was again formed, and deployments into columns from the march right and left in front, with deployments, all on interior companies, were executed in one, two, three order. Rapidity of movement may be excellent practice, but the thing can be overdone, as it is sometimes in this regiment, and with this we cannot but find grave fault. While it is an acknowledged fact that detail and fine points are ignored when a command is in action, yet the drill room is where the preliminaries are impressed upon the men, and when, as at these drills, the dress is barely completed when a second movement is ordered, no chance is given to test the correctness of the orders of company commanders nor the prompt obedience of the men. Everything was hurried and consequently slurred. Captains may devote hour upon hour to precision of dress and a neat execution of the manual, but when at battalion drill a second movement is ordered before the first is properly completed, the instruction given by the captain is of little avail. "To get there" is no doubt an excellent point in active service, but to get there and be cool when you do get there is of equal importance. Hurried movements merely test the capacity of officers, but are the bane of discipline, for the commander can hardly hope to control his men if he is not given an opportunity to oversee or correct individual mistakes. Major Riker means well, and is, as stated, following a lead, but we advise deliberation. Order the movement, see that it is executed promptly and rapidly, but see that every detail is completed in one before a second is ordered. Correction and explanation are as essential as is rapidity of execution. How well these remarks apply may be seen from the action of the battalion in the succeeding movements. The double column was formed at the head of the room, the divisions advanced, and left into line wheel, rear companies on left into line, was ordered. The execution was

wick, but far from perfect in detail, yet no correction or explanation was given. Then the column of fours was marched to the rear of the hall, and after wheeling into line double column again formed and advanced. This time the command was right into line wheel, rear companies on right into line, but the commander of the 1st Division, Capt. Content, appeared to be so interested in instructing the lieutenant (Pell) who commanded the left company of his division that he overlooked the major's order. Co. B, Capt. Burns, who had the right company of the battalion, wheeled promptly to the right, dressed and stood fast. The leading division advanced, and finally the left company (Q) executed a wheel to the left, and Co. H performed a left turn. Co. G, Capt. Kirby, was at this time beautifully bewildered. The Major's orders were apparently understood, for the Captain hesitated, but, as "he that hesitates is lost," so was Company G and its Captain, lost. He certainly knew what to do, but instead of doing it, he waited, and seeing the leading division move by the left, ordered fourth company left wheel, and completed the blunder commenced by the Captain of Co. H. The right company, and the only one correct in the movement, then as we suppose for appearance's sake wheeled by fours to the left and joined the head of the column. The movement might be aptly termed a "Comedy of Errors," and as such we leave it, trusting that such mixtures will hereafter be avoided. After the blunder, which was apparently fully realized by the company commanders, not another error occurred, and although the movements were varied and intricate, and as rapid as voice and legs could make them, there was little fault to find. The drill closed with the firings, the volleys by battalion, rank and company being well delivered. It would be well, however, for the Captain of the left Co., G, to remember that his fire should not be delivered until a number of the pieces in the Company on his right are loaded—par. 33rd, Tactics.

Companies E, F, and I, formed the battalion on Thursday, April 9. We reserve the report until next week.

Seventy-fourth New York.—Col. W. M. Bloomer.

MONDAY evening, April 6, a battalion drill and dress parade of the 74th Regiment of Buffalo was held in the armory of the regiment on Tremont place. The men appeared for the first time in the new State service uniforms, which are well made and generally well fitting, reflecting credit on the makers, Messrs. Brock and Weiner, of Buffalo. The new regimental band, under the leadership of Joseph A. Kebee, also made its first appearance, and were the recipients of many handsome compliments. Line was formed promptly at 8.45 P. M., with an equalization of twelve files. There was a noticeable improvement in the manual and general maneuvers. There were about 225 men present. On dress parade Colonel Bloomer made formal announcement of the action of the supervisors in voting the regiment a new armory, and authorizing the committee to expend \$40,000 in its erection. He said he desired to take 500 men into the new building, and he urged the members to make every effort to recruit up to that number. He complimented them upon their record of the past year, being first in the State in rifle practice and second in record of general attendance.

Upon the completion of dress parade, Company F, Scoville Rifles, gave an exhibition drill, which was pronounced by U. S. A. officers present to be excellent in every way. This company was organized about four years ago, and has already attained the reputation of being the crack company in the Western part of the State. The members are all hard workers and very regular in attendance. Captain Geo. C. Fox is the commandant, to whom great credit is due for the high record attained by the company and its general proficiency in drilling. Following Company F came an excellent blindfold and silent manual drill by a squad from Company D, and a drill on skates by a squad from Company B. A battalion drill is ordered for next Wednesday evening, at which the marksman's badges won the previous year will be presented.

Third Battery.—Capt. H. S. Rasquin.

If anything in the National Guard deserves creditable mention and encouragement, it is this little command and its captain. The performance given on Wednesday evening, April 8, at the 14th Regiment armory, was as creditable an exhibition of National Guard artillery drill as has ever come under our notice. The command not only showed its proficiency with the Gatlings, but also made a very successful show at the howitzers, and the various firings and maneuvers, mountings, dismountings, etc., were executed in a manner worthy of a regular battery. Gen. E. L. Molineux reviewed the command. Subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers showed a high standard of instruction and discipline. The armory was handsomely decorated, and besides General Molineux and his staff, we noticed representatives from the 2d Battalion, the 13th, 22d, 23d, and 47th Regiments, and officers of the 3d and 4th Brigade staffs, Grand Army officers, and others. General A. C. Barnes, colonel of the 13th Regiment, and Col. James McLeer, of the 14th, were also present, and the latter especially did handsome service in his efforts to make everybody comfortable. A handsome collation was furnished for the guests.

We suggest that this battery and the New York batteries enter into a series of competitive drills.

NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR ABBETT of New Jersey on April 3 appointed Joseph W. Plume of Newark, Major-General of Militia, vice Mott, deceased. General Plume is a native of New York, having been born in Troy, and removed to Newark with his parents when four years old. In 1857 he joined Company C of the city battalion, as a private under Captain J. M. Tucker. In 1861 he was appointed first lieutenant-adjudant of the 2d New Jersey Volunteers, which post he held for nine months at the expiration of which time he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General W. H. French of the 3d brigade, Sumner's division. At Fair Oaks in 1862, he was made acting adjutant-general of this brigade, and upon the brigade being formed into a division he became acting adjutant-

general of the 2d Corps. General Plume resigned the post in 1863 to accept the position in the adjutant-general's department. He declined promotion from a captaincy to the rank of major. In 1865 he was elected Colonel of the 2d regiment, National Guard. On May 8, 1869 he was appointed brigadier-general of the 1st brigade, and on that day ten years later became brevet major-general. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and at the engagements of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Orchard Swamp, Malvern Hills, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. Upon the recommendation of Senator Wright he was appointed 1st lieutenant of the Regular Army in 1864, which he declined as he also did the colonelship of the 38th, afterwards General Grubb's regiment.

Gen. Plume has accepted the resignation of Col. Benj. F. Chambers, formerly Adjutant-General to Gen. Mott. Col. Marvin Dodd has been commissioned as Gen. Plume's adjutant-general, and Col. Dudley Steele has been commissioned Brigadier-General to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Plume.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

MAJ. WETHERILL, Brigade Inspector, began his spring (drill) inspections with five companies of the 1st Regiment on Monday, April 6. Co. A reported with a total of 41 officers and men; D, 34; F, 37; I, 40; and K, 43. Owing to the illness of Col. Wiedersheim the battalion was maneuvered by Lieut.-Col. Gilpin. The manual, first in order, passed off fairly satisfactory. Following came the usual marches in column of fours and company, wheelings into line, poluments into close column, etc., etc. The Lieutenant-Colonel's method of drill differs somewhat from that of the Colonel, and he generally catches some of the subordinate officers napping, either by giving them movements to which they are unaccustomed, by changing their order or by following one command after another so quickly as to put the faculties of the officers for prompt execution severely to the test. It was scarcely worth while to try it on Monday evening; in fact, he did not attempt it, as the company commanders from the first failed to work in unison, and errors were frequent even in the simplest movements, especially in the interior companies. Yet we have seen these same officers go through the same movements and scarcely make a single balk. Probably under the excitement of wishing to do their best, owing to the presence of the inspector, they did their worst. The usual march in column of fours followed the manual, poor in cadence, and distance badly preserved. In column of companies, changing direction, the wheelings, as usual, were on fixed pivots or worse, several of the pivot men stepping backward. There is no excuse for executing the wheels incorrectly, as there is plenty of space in the new Armory. Double column of fours was neatly formed, and was moved into line by two movements in fair shape. Distances were not well judged in the poluments, otherwise they were well executed. One error was noticeable, however, in all the close column movements in which alignments were taken on a sub-division in rear. The guide when faced about (to the front), remained at a carry instead of executing the support. To his surprise the Lieutenant-Colonel was also caught up in a wrong command. The original order of the companies having been inverted, he gave the command close column on fifth company, fours left, but omitted the right or left in front. The fifth company moved forward, and the second, third and fourth went into column in the rear, but the first stood fast. Changing direction by the flank in close column, the first marker was faced in the wrong direction. Deploying on an interior company fours right and left, the designated company was conducted to the line, with the guide right and dressed to the right, instead of left. Other errors were made, but were mostly due, it appeared, to want of forethought rather than a lack of knowledge.

The inspection drill of the 2d Battalion took place the following evening, April 7. Co. B reporting 49 officers and men; C, 34; E, 45; G, 39, and H, 24. Lieut.-Col. Gilpin again in command, the companies all under command of their captains, and perhaps on this account the drill passed off much better than on the previous evening. Company H, the second in line, had some difficulty in maneuvering, but after the first movement or two Major Bowman took the captain under his special care, and thereafter distances, etc., were well judged. This company, however, deserves the credit of making better wheels in company front than any other company in the regiment.

To the right close column of companies, the captain of the second company lost control and let it march beyond its proper position. Right of companies rear into column was faulty, as usual. An advance in line was very much broken; a repetition was better. Close column on first company, right in front, distances were bad, but the deployment which followed was good, the companies coming on the line in good shape and guides out promptly and rapidly. A close column on fifth company left in front was nicely executed. As on the previous evening, in close column on fifth company right in front, the guides when faced about did not come to the support. In close column left in front the lieutenant-colonel commanded form single rank, fours left. Forming again into column, several of the companies were incorrectly brought to the support. Marching in column of fours single rank was very poor, distances lost in every company. In double rank on right into line was irregular, the rear rank in many cases closing to facing distance before arriving on the line, and frequently before wheeling to the right. Column of fours right in front, the lieutenant-colonel changed the file closers and then ordered, to the right close column of companies. The company commanders were not to be caught by this change, but moved their companies into position in first class style. Once in the poluments into close column the instructor forgot to face the guides about, before forming column of fours; the company commanders did not trip him, but moved without noticing the error.

On both evenings the battalion drill was followed by company skirmish drill. Though there was room for improvement it was a fair armory drill. Occasionally a wrong command was given, several captains forgot to load before moving out on the

line, and frequently the skirmishers fired in both directions at the enemy. If ammunition had been in use, a vast deal would have been wasted, as the men appeared to think a breech-loader was for rapid firing, but not for careful aiming. The rallies were generally good, especially the rally by Company of Company G, the ranks forward fired in good shape, all the pieces being brought to bear on the supposed enemy in front, and at the command, cease firing, the circle was properly completed by the left and right closing to the rear. Company E went through the entire drill in double time, which gave it a vim and looked like business; Company K did part in double time. These were the good points, excepting them a skirmish drill on the field executed in no better shape would call for rather severe criticism, but in the Armory can be passed with the remark that the men showed a knowledge of the commands, but need to be instructed to use their fire in order to maintain the most desirable effect and to avail themselves of every cover. They need to be taught self-reliance and individuality, and that regularity beyond a certain standard is not important. The only means by which this can be practically taught is to have frequent outdoor drills.

The setting up movements followed the skirmish drill. It may appear to be a harsh criticism to call it a farce, but considering the purpose of the drill and the manner in which it was executed, a milder term would scarcely do it justice. To see the men going through the first exercise, with the body and shoulders thrown way forward, the head bowed down, a position, it is true, that comes naturally, especially in this exercise if not corrected, and in the second to see the knees bent almost double and so on through each exercise, did not give us a very exalted opinion of the good results likely to be produced, even if the practice by the men was continual, which it is not, being in many cases only taken up just previous to the inspection and dropped soon after.

TOWNLEY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE 1st Brigade has been ordered into camp at Concord, June 1, to remain five days. Brigadier-General Elbert Wheeler, Inspector-General, has been ordered to inspect and report upon the camp.

ANALYZING THE BAKING POWDERS.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNDER the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a member of the State Board, and president of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well known late United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed, and found to contain lime and other impurities, in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes of the New York Tartar Company, which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal":

"I have tested a package of 'Royal Baking Powder,' which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substances."

"E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

ENGLISH METHODS OF WARFARE.

The Kolnische Zeitung, of March 26, gives expression to the following well-meant words of warning: "The English reports from the plain of Suakin show that the English have rather improved than otherwise in their well-known art of letting themselves be surprised. The same names of places which last year shone in blood and fire again fill the columns of English newspapers, the same useless shedding of blood, the same aimless throwing-about of troops, the same sublime carelessness in conducting a campaign, pass in vision before us. One might almost be inclined to simplify reporting by merely referring to former fights. For the English are true to themselves in every little peculiarity and fault; they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Like children harmlessly playing ball at the flowered edge of the abyss, the British pitch their camp eight miles from the enemy's main force, without having placed vedettes, without protecting the baggage, without having secured their line of communication with their basis of operation. Again, zerebas and squares are broken into by semi-savages, armed with spears; again the fate of the English Army depends upon the pluck of the common soldier. This carelessly bold behavior, the consequence of the feeling of superiority of the civilized against savage nations, is something grand to behold; but it may become perilous against the Soudanese, and it would be fatal in a struggle with a great Power."

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The London Times' correspondent says: "The commands and appointments to the Afghan Expedition are not yet definitively fixed, the nominations by the Commander-in-Chief being still under the Viceroy's consideration. It is probable that announcements with regard to them will not be made until the troops begin to move. In all probability Sir F. Roberts will command the 1st Army Corps, and rumor indicates Gen. Hardinge for the 2d Corps; but, in the event of war, Sir D. Stewart may be called upon to take the supreme command, when a special officer will be required to replace him."

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, and some of the Punjab chiefs, who offered to furnish a contingent for service in the Soudan, are finding use for their troops nearer home.

The opinion which Lord Palmerston expressed about Russian diplomacy is of much interest at the present moment. It is contained in a letter to Lord Clarendon, written in July, 1853, from which the following passage is extracted:

The policy and practice of the Russian Government has always been to push forward its encroachments as fast and as far as the apathy or want of firmness of other Governments would allow it to go, but always to stop and retire when it was met with decided resistance, and then to wait for the next favorable opportunity to make another spring on its intended victim. In furtherance of this policy, the Russian Government has always had two strings to its bow—moderate language and disinterested professions at St. Petersburg and at London; active aggression by its agents on the scene of operations. If the aggressions succeed locally, the Petersburg Government adopts them as a *fait accompli*, which it did not intend, but cannot in honor recede from. If the local agents fail they are disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held is appealed to as a proof that the agents have overstepped their instructions. This was exemplified in the Treaty of Unkia-Skelessi, and in the exploits of Simonovitch and Vikovitch in Persia. Orioff succeeded in extorting the Treaty of Unkia-Skelessi from the Turks, and it was represented as a sudden thought suggested by the circumstances of the time and place, and not the result of any previous instructions; but having been done, it could not be undone. On the other hand, Simonovitch and Vikovitch failed in getting possession of Herat, in consequence of our vigorous measures of resistance; and as they failed, and when they had failed, they were disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held at Petersburg was appealed to as a proof of the sincerity of the disavowal, although no human being with two ideas in his head could for a moment doubt that they had acted under specific instructions.

The Persian paper *Schems* has the following from Herat: "Our city resembles a military camp in which divisions of troops are continually coming and going. The population lives in forced idleness because the fears of a Russian army appearing at any moment have caused trade with Persia, Turkistan, and Bokhara to cease altogether. The war is proclaimed in every mosque, and the Imams from the pulpit explain to the people that believers must pray to remain under the sway of Moslem Princes, and that to be governed by Christians like the Czar would be a misfortune. They remind the people that the Czar is the enemy of the Caliph in Constantinople, and his ardent wish is to turn the Ottoman Empire into a Christian province. The Imams frighten the people by telling them that if the Russians take the city they will at once build churches and convents, and from Herat's minarets the Christian cross will shine as from those of Merv."

Fight or arbitrate? That is the question being asked by English Radicals; and the answer is, of course, in favor of the Afghan boundary question being referred to arbitration. We should have thought no Englishman would now dare suggest arbitration as even a resource of civilization after the manner in which England was cheated when the *Alabama* claims were submitted to arbitration, when the St. Juan Island question was dealt with in the same manner, and when Delagoa Bay was handed over to the Portuguese. Surely England has done enough surrendering to avoid fighting!—*Horse Guards' Gazette*.

The Russian volunteer fleet, according to a Vienna paper, has been strengthened by two cruisers, the *Europe* and the *Asia*, which have just been purchased in America by Capt. Semetshkin for 2,763,530 roubles. In their armament and general appointments, it is added, they far surpass any of the vessels at present forming part of the volunteer fleet. The commanders of Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk have received orders to put the fortifications of those ports in a state of defence.

To anticipate the Russians who have been bidding for fast steamers the English Government have resolved to take advantage of the facilities offered by the mercantile marine of the country for purposes of transport and the protection of commerce in case of war. The Guion steamship *Azores* has been chartered as a transport with the option of purchase at a price. The National Line steamship *America* has also been secured for the service of the country. She is to be fitted with guns, but for the present will remain in the use of her owners. The *Oregon*, owned by the Cunard Company, and the *Alaska*, owned by Mr. Pearce, of John Elder and Co., are also likely to be secured by the Government.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G. C. B., has been busily engaged at the Admiralty during the past week collecting information in regard to the surveys of the Russian coasts and harbors, with a view to deciding on a plan of campaign in the Baltic, Black Sea, and Pacific should war break out.

Urgent orders have just been placed by the English Government with Birmingham gunmakers. They embrace thousands of Martini-Henry rifles, carbines, and revolvers. The men at the three leading factories, and also at a number of private establishments, will be employed night and day, and some hundreds of hands discharged during the bad trade have been re-engaged. The arms have to be shipped to Bombay as fast as they can be manufactured.

A correspondent of the *London Times* at San Francisco telegraphs that the inhabitants of Vancouver's island are in a state of great alarm at the unprotected state of the naval depot and coaling station of the Pacific, and to the fact that the Russian fleet at Vladivostock is within only 18 days' sail of the port.

The Government of New South Wales are making active preparations for placing the coast-line of the colony in a perfect state of defence. The land forces have been doubled, and arrangements for laying torpedoes have been completed. Measures have also been taken to replace the troops lately despatched to Suakin. The New Zealand Government are

likewise taking active measures for placing the colony in a proper state of defence. Heavy guns are being mounted, torpedoes provided, and a large mosquito fleet of torpedo vessels is in course of organization.

The Pall Mall Gazette prints this card from M. Emile de Laveleye: "The idea of a war between England and Russia about a village lost among the steppes of Central Asia is a thing so utterly absurd that one remains confounded and in despair at the prospect. There never was a question so well adapted for arbitration as this of the Panjdeh, and the tracing of a frontier between the Afghan and Russian territory, for the two parties to the dispute themselves acknowledge that it is an open and an obscure question. Lift up your voice, dear sir, and make yourself heard among the working men, the commercial men, among all those who are threatened by the culpable folly of a war which can lead to no solution even though it were crowned with the most undoubted success."

Sir Thomas Brassey, one of the Lords of the British Admiralty, is reported to have said recently: "We are here as they are at the War-Office, as ready for war now as if war was actually declared. We can place a great British war fleet in the Baltic within four days. We can stud the seas with cruisers within twenty-four hours. We are ready."

A despatch from Washington says: "It is stated on the authority of a naval officer that the Russian Minister to the United States has endeavored to secure the services of a naval officer in purchasing a number of small vessels used between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands in transporting sugar. The vessels are to be used, the officer says, in preying upon English commerce in Japanese and Indian waters should war be declared between Russia and England."

The ordinary defences at Herat are said to be in excellent condition. The Government believes that Sir Peter Lumden is now at Herat, which he will fortify and hold, if necessary, against the Russians.

General Komaroff reports to the Czar as follows: "The Afghans have evacuated all their frontier posts. Our outposts now occupy their former positions. I will proceed soon to inspect our outposts."

A number of eighty-ton guns are being shipped from Woolwich Arsenal to Hong Kong and other English stations in China.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

At last we have Admiral Courbet's report on the torpedo attack made in the month of February on the Chinese squadron. The Admiral's report is to this effect: In January the two steel cruisers *Nautchen* and *Nan-Choui*, built at Kiel, the cruiser *Kai-sti*, built on the same model at Fou-tchéou; the *Yin-Yuan*, a frigate of 3,400 tons; and the corvette *Tsing-Kiang*, of 1,300 tons, put to sea. Admiral Courbet went in pursuit with the *Bayard*, *Triomphante*. On February 13 Admiral Courbet came in sight of the enemy, and thought at first that they phante, *Duguay-Trouin*, *Nielly*, *Eclaireur*, *Saone* and intended fighting; they, however, steamed away at full speed, the frigate and the corvette making for the port of Sheipoo. Leaving half his force to watch these two vessels, the French Admiral pursued the Chinese cruisers with the *Bayard*, *Nielly*, and *Eclaireur*; but a fog coming on, he abandoned the chase and returned to Sheipoo to make sure of the frigate and the corvette. M. Ravel was sent in a steam-launch to ascertain the exact position of the Chinese vessels; and soundings having been taken, Admiral Courbet determined to make an attack with the torpedo boats of the *Bayard*. The weather was too bad on the night of the 13th, so the attack was postponed till the next night. The Chinese New Year's Day falling on the 15th, the Admiral calculated that the enemy would be less vigilant and that a surprise would be more easy. The French torpedo-boats started at midnight to attack the frigate; one was commanded by Captain Gourdon, the other by Lieutenant Ravel, who had studied the channel and who acted as pilot. A regular pilot accompanied the expedition.

In consequence of the difficulties of the navigation and the slowness of the steam launches, it was 3.30 A. M. before they reached the anchorage. The Chinese vessels were perceived when about 700 or 800 metres off, and were at once attacked. The enemy, both on board ship and ashore, were on the qui vive. The sailors were at their guns and their Nordenfeldts, and there were sharpshooters on the deck and in the shrouds. Discovered before they reached the goal, the French were received by a heavy fire from the frigate and the shore. Captain Gourdon was the first to arrive under the stern; the torpedo exploded, but the launch could not disengage itself at once, as the pole remained fast; it had to be unscrewed, and it was during this operation that the only man killed on the French side lost his life by a bullet fired from the shore. The other torpedo boat, whose engines were reversed before the shock, struck the frigate on the starboard quarter. The torpedo exploded. "Then," says Admiral Courbet, "the two launches sheered-off, pursued by the musket-fire and the mitrailleurs of the enemy." On reaching the *Bayard* Lieutenant Ravel reported that the corvette at least had been sunk, but that the frigate appeared intact! The explanation of this apparent miracle is that the frigate had gone down all standing in shallow water, and that the corvette had been sunk by the fire of the said frigate and the shore batteries! All this is passing strange. It will be remembered that the Chinese were also said to have lost only one man in this terrible affair.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE DOCTORS AT ABU-KLEA.

"RIFLE fire had ceased; and the doctors, who had shared with a courage and zeal beyond all praise in all the dangers of the day, had got a temporary hospital in order, and were each doing his utmost to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded. Surgeon-Major Ferguson, the principal medical officer, Surgeons Briggs, Park, Dick, Macconochie, and others, with the regimental surgeons, worked untiringly through the night helping the wounded." This was at Abu-Klea. A war correspondent is the witness. It is the same story all through. The doctors share "all the dangers," and yet, because they do not draw their swords and rush at the foe they are

pooh-poohed as "non-combatants." Happily, the cold recognition of medical services does not cool the courage of our brethren in arms, as we may perhaps, in a journal which is "only civilian," be permitted to call them.—*Lancet*.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., says the Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, is an enthusiastic admirer of English troops, and believes that England and Russia will get to fighting before long. "The English soldier," Gen. Drum is reported as saying, "is the finest in the world. I make no exception. A regiment of Englishmen is the finest body of soldiers ever gotten together. I do not believe that the English troops can be beaten by any nation. They love fighting. They are men of high intelligence and their officers are plucky fellows. The weak feature of the English Army at present is the absence of any staff system. They have no regular staff as we have in our Army. No officer is trained up to hold an executive position. Officers in the British Army are too apt to be placed in responsible positions through favor or influence. This is the great fault of the Service. The Scotch make wonderful soldiers. They are the only troops that have made a reputation in military history for a capacity to rally under fire. Unite them with the British and handle them well and you have an invincible army."

Gen. Hazen, according to this same correspondent, has as high an opinion of the English troops as has Gen. Drum. He thinks that they are the finest soldiers in the world. England does not believe in maintaining large standing armies, but her reserves represent the very best possible material. The Germans and the Austrians are perhaps better machine soldiers. They are more inclined to develop the professional soldier than the English. The latter are democratic in their ideas, very much like the people in this country.

SALE OF A GUN FACTORY.

THE Standard says: "The War Department have purchased the important factory at Sparkbrook from the liquidators of the National Arms and Ammunition Company. The Company was started in 1870, and after losing over two hundred thousand pounds they were compelled to go into liquidation about three years ago. Owing to the sudden conclusion of the Franco-German war the company was left with arms of the value of three-quarters of a million sterling on their hands. Endeavors were made to sell the works to several foreign Governments, and, failing that, the works, machinery, and tools, which are specially adapted for the manufacture of the Martini-Henry rifle. In fact, the company were the owners of the Martini-Henry patent, and they can turn out this class of rifle in larger quantities and with greater rapidity than any other private or government establishment. It was stated some time ago by the chairman of the company that they could arm the whole British Army in one year. The works will give employment to some thousands of hands, and it is expected that operations for the manufacture of arms will be almost immediately commenced."

BRITISH BATTLES IN ELEVEN YEARS.

The following is a list of British battles, with the losses therat fought in the last 11 years, from Amoofalo to the fight at Baker's zereba:

At Amoofalo, Ashanti, 7 killed and 200 wounded. Peiwar Kotal, (Afghan war), 2 officers and 10 men killed and 2 officers and 71 men wounded. Isandlana, (Zulu) all killed—23 officers, 500 men, and 1,000 natives. Rorke's Drift, 17 killed and 10 wounded. Slobane Mountain, South Africa, 11 officers and 80 men killed and wounded. Ekowe, 41 killed and wounded. Ulundi, 104 killed and wounded. Charasab, in the second Afghan war, 24 killed and 57 wounded. Cabul, 62 killed and 164 wounded. Sherpur, 5 killed and 33 wounded. Ahmed Khel, 17 killed and 124 wounded. Maiwand, 21 officers, 300 English, and 700 natives killed, 15 officers and 90 men missing. Mazra, 29 killed and 161 wounded. Laing's Nek, 81 killed and missing and 109 wounded. Ingogo, 150 killed and wounded. Majuba, 85 killed, 131 wounded, and 60 prisoners taken. Tel-el-Kebir, 9 officers and 45 men killed and 22 officers and 220 men wounded. Teb, 5 officers killed, 17 wounded, 25 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 123 wounded. Tamasi, 5 officers and 86 men killed, 8 officers and 106 men wounded. Abu-Klea, 9 officers and 65 men killed, 9 officers and 85 men wounded. Gubat, 19 killed and 66 wounded. Hasheen, 21 killed and 42 wounded. Baker's zereba, 7 officers and 63 men killed, 6 officers and 89 men wounded, besides a large number of men belonging to the Indian contingent.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL KOMAROFF's influence with his Government is explained at Berlin by the statement that he is the natural son of the Czar Nicholas and therefore uncle to the present Czar.

A DESPATCH from Suakin, April 16, says the railway has reached Handoub and will be continued to Otao, eight miles further west, without delay. The railway is of the utmost utility in conveying stores to the front. Twelve hundred Indian coolies are coming to assist in constructing the line. The British troops have occupied Otao. They encountered no opposition. Natives arriving in Dongola report that Osman Digna's forces have gradually dispersed, as the British troops have occupied the places upon which the hostile Arabs depended for water and forage.

A DESPATCH from Hanoi, April 13, says: "The Chinese forces in Tonquin have received orders to cease hostilities."

CAPT. Edward Palliser recently had an interview with the Minister of Marine regarding an Imperial Naval Gunnery School for the hardy seamen of the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. The Minister informed Captain

Palliser he would welcome an Imperial Gunnery School. There are 40,000 seamen on those coasts, and 3,000 picked men could be trained to defend the waters of Canada.

The names of the six torpedo cruisers (new "Scouts") building by Messrs. Thomson, at Glasgow, are the *Archer*, *Brisk*, *Cossack*, *Mohawk*, *Porpoise*, and *Tartar*.

It is reported in Berlin military circles that Capt. Potier, of the Austro-Hungarian Army, who is to be tried shortly for having communicated important military plans to a foreign Government, divulged those official secrets to the Italian War Office. An inquiry into the charges tends to show that Baron Potier's action was due to indiscretion rather than to criminal intent. It has been discovered that a plot existed to secure and sell plans of Austrian and German fortresses, and that the principal in the conspiracy was a Danish captain named Sarau, who has been arrested at Berlin.

It is reported that one hitch in the issue of the new rifle for our infantry is that the Hythe authorities are trying to obtain a public competition of rifles to see if a better one still cannot be produced. On public ground, we think that this should be done, for the whole science of manufacturing small-bore rifles has moved forward by leaps and bounds since the impetus given it by the introduction of the Martini-Henry rifle into our service. This rifle is itself due to the work of civilian gunmakers, and did not

emanate *per se* from Enfield; and hence we think that a similar course should be adopted with regard to any new weapon, so as to gain the advantage of all the latest ideas in the gun trade.—*Horse Guards' Gazette*.

Our troops stationed up the Nile are, says the Egyptian *Gazette*, beginning to settle themselves down in their quarters for the summer, and are evidently determined to do their best to make life in the Soudan as enjoyable as possible, for we hear of orders having been received by telegraph from Korti for sets of lawn tennis, rackets, playing cards, etc.

The new belted English cruisers for which tenders have recently been solicited are to be considerably larger than the "Mersey" class, having an increase of 1,300 tons in the displacement, bringing it up to 5,000 tons. The hulls are to be of steel throughout. They will be broader in the beam by 10 ft., being 300 ft. by 56 ft. The protective-deck has been replaced by an armor-belt 200 ft. long, formed of 10-in. steel-faced armor with 6-in. backing, the ends are protected by an underwater-belt, as in the "Mersey," the part of the water-line not actually protected being very small. The engines are to be 7,500 h. p., with forced draught and closed stokehole. The armament consists of two 18-ton guns, one forward, with an arc of training extending all round the bow to 50° abaft either beam, and one aft through a similar sweep round the stern; twelve 4-ton guns,

six machine-guns, and a torpedo equipment with above and below water discharge. They will be manned with about 350 officers and men, and will be undoubtedly very formidable vessels; but as their speed is not expected to be more than 18 knots, they have one very weak point indeed.

MESSRS. THORNEYCROFT AND CO., OF CHISWICK, HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS FOR FIVE TROOP BOATS FOR THE NILE, WHICH ARE TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE MONTHS. THE CRAFT WILL BE FITTED WITH STERN WHEELS, THE WHEEL BEING SLIGHTLY UNDER THE SURFACE OF THE WATER, THOUGH NOT SUFFICIENTLY LOW TO BE IN DANGER OF GROUNDING.

IT HAVING BEEN DETERMINED TO ABOLISH THE USE OF EPAUULETTES IN THE FRENCH ARMY, NO MORE WILL BE SUPPLIED, AND WHEN THE PRESENT STOCK IS EXHAUSTED EPAUULETTES WILL cease to be worn, THEIR PLACE BEING TAKEN BY METAL STRIPS, TO PREVENT THE KNAPSACK STRAPS FROM CHAFING THE SHOULDERS OF THE MEN.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER, WRITING FROM PIETERMARITZBURG UNDER DATE FEBRUARY 7, SPEAKING OF THE CHANCES OF AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BOERS, SAYS: "I HAVE MY MEN OUT FIELD FIRING EVERY DAY, MY TARGETS BEING BOERS' HEADS (CIRCULAR CANVAS, EIGHTEEN INCHES IN DIAMETER). EACH SQUAD AT LONG RANGES FIRES AT UNKNOWN DISTANCES AT SEVEN HEADS CLOSE TOGETHER BETWEEN 600 AND 300 YARDS. THEY CAN NOW PUT 17 PER CENT. OF HITS INTO THAT SMALL TARGET. AT SHORT RANGES, 150 TO 250 YARDS, THE TARGET IS THREE BOERS' HEADS. THEY CAN DO 40 PER CENT. STANDING."

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PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, Acting Assistant Quartermaster's Office, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 6, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, May 6, 1885, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering on the public wharves, or carts at West Point, N. Y., during the period commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886, of Military Supplies of the following kinds, all to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times as the Post Quartermaster may require, viz.—200 cords Hard Wood, 1000 tons of Hard White Ash Anthracite Coal, 20,000 bushels No. One (1) White State Oats in sacks; 500 bushels Shelled Corn in sacks; 600 tons Timothy Hay, in bales; 25 tons Middlings; 25 tons Shirts; and 150 tons Rye Straw, (long) in bales.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Banks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Forage and Straw," (or "Fuel") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned:

O. M. GILLMORE,
1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry,
Actg. Ass't. Quartermaster.

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\$1.00 per cent. less on orders by the dozen.

L. W. REED & CO., Howard St., Baltimore.

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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our famous "Golden Tea" and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Bone Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Band. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 325, Al and 25 Vesey St., New York.

SMOKE THE BEST.—We now inform the public and smokers generally, that we have secured a large stock of the very choicest grades of thoroughly cured Golden Virginia, Perique & Turkish tobacco, which we are using in the manufacture of our celebrated brands of cigarettes and smoking tobacco. We have added to our stock a large shipment of the Finest Imported French Mice Paper. Such stock made up by the highest class of skillful labor, we feel confident, cannot fail to satisfy the tastes of all good judges. Standard Brands—Caporal—Caporal 1/2—Sweet Caporal—St. James X, Kianey Bros, Straight Cut in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc.

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement and of the circular to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon FRIDAY, May 1st, 1885, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Helmets and Trimmings, Campaign Hats, Forage Caps, Suspenders, Knit Undershirts, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Berlin Gloves, Wool Mittens, Fur Gauntlets, Wool Blankets, Axes and Helves, Mosquito Bars, Trumpets, Scrimshing Brushes, Drums, Flags, Tent Poles and Pins, Gold Lace, Kerseys, Flannels, Cloths, Cotton Duck, Wrapping and Petroleum Paper, Silk, Thread, Linings, and all other materials and trimmings entering into the manufacture of clothing and equipage for the army.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The goods herein called, are for deliverable on and after July 1st, 1885, and bidders must state in exact terms the number and quantity of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1885, and the quantities monthly thereafter: also the time when the whole deliveries will be completed.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other detailed information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be addressed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
In charge of depot.

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BIRTHS.

MORGAN.—At Fort Grant, A. T., April 4, 1885, to the wife of Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, a daughter.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
IN NIGHT SWEATS AND PROSTRATION.
Dr. R. STUDHALTER St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and in night sweats, with very good results."

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Shirts
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MARRIED.

BAKER.—At New Orleans, La., JOSHUA BAKER, formerly 2d Lieutenant Corps of Artillery, U. S. Army.

MACHETTE—GRANET.—At Georgetown, D. C., April 13, by the Rev. Thos. Fullerton, Paymaster H. C. MACHETTE, U. S. Navy, to Miss ADELAIDE GRANET, daughter of the late Pierre Granet, of Nashville, Tenn.

FLETCHER—MISKEY.—In Philadelphia, April 14, 1885, J. S. FLETCHER, Jr., Major 2d Infantry, Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., and MARY THOMAS MISKEY, daughter of the late Joseph M. Thomas.

FULLAM—ROBINSON.—At Annapolis, Md., April 15, Ensign WILLIAM F. FULLAM, U. S. NAVY, to Miss MARIANA W. ROBINSON.

MILLAR—COOK.—At Syracuse, N. Y., April 9, Lieutenant EDWARD A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss COOK.

DIED.

BLAKE.—At London, England, April 10, aged 76, MARY A.

A. BLAKE, widow of Commodore George S. Blake, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Commodore Barron, of Virginia. Annapolis, Md., Norfolk, Va., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BREWER.—At the residence of Lieutenant Albert Ross, U. S. N., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 6, Mrs. R. E. BREWER, relict of General N. Brewer and mother of Mrs. Ross.

HAMMOND.—At New York City, April 14, HELEN, wife of Brigadier General William A. Hammond, U. S. Army, reared.

HITCHCOCK.—At his residence, near Napa, Cal., Dr. CHAS. M. HITCHCOCK, formerly Major and Surgeon U. S. Army.

REYNOLDS.—Drowned, near Old Point Comfort, Va., April 15, Mrs. REBECCA REYNOLDS, widow of Rear Admiral Wm. Reynolds, U. S. Navy, Washington, where her sad death has caused deep grief.

SEAL.—At New Orleans, La., April 4, Mrs. ELIZA J. SEAL, relict of Jasper Strong, formerly of the 1st U. S. Infantry, and wife of the Hon. Roderick Seal, of Mississippi City, Miss.

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52-inch Gray mixed TRICOTS, 80c.; worth
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64-inch Black Satin Finish RADZIMERS,
82c. a yard; cheap at \$1.75.

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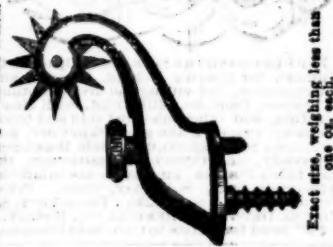
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